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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXI NO. 187 BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

MR. ANEY CLAIMS A.I.C.C LEFT INTACT

Out Of The Gloaming.

Arrests have been made of Berlin Broadcast fans for receiving "excessive salaries" under the "Marxist system"! In India people are receivink "excessive salaries" under the Imperialist system. But the power of arrest lies with them.

* * * *

Some of the people who were wont to boost Nazism and Fascism in India must think twice before they do anything to help it. Even Hitler has foregone his pay of 26,000 marks—a salary at which a Collector, or his assistant would sniff!

* * * *

Suppose the Nazis succeeded in converting England and then forced on India a second-hand conversion, what would happen to our Secretariat Nabobs we wonder! They could'nt, of course, demand an increase of salary for helping Nazi reforms, but they would undoubtedly require something to sustain their spirit of self-sacrifice at the proper pitch.

* * * *

At any rate, in the interests of good government and efficiency, Indian Nazis must never allow the present salary scale to be brought down closer to the realities of the situation. Otherwise the great British mission of civilizing India will have to be liquidated.—as they say in Russia.

* * * *

Whatever they may do in other countries, here in India with the W. P. in the distant distance, and Central Responsibility on the dim horizon, Indians cannot forego their chances of freedom for the sake of mere pelf. Far better to add a few thousands to the salaries of the Services, than forfeit the prospects of Swaraj.

* * * *

A comedy was enacted in Poana, which ended in a tragedy. Mrs. Gandhi was asked not to remain in Sabarmati Jail after She had been forcibly taken there and because she insisted on remaining there, the Magistrate was so very touched that he permitted her to remain there for the next six months, doing hard work in the meantime.

* * * *

That is not a detective or Chhekov, O. Henry story, but actual fact. But facts in India are stranger than fiction. The Emergency Law may have to depend for its action on such fiction, but it is less tragic than actual happenings.

* * * *

"In a book written by Hitler "My Fight", he speaks contemptuously of Indian national propagandists(?) in Germany, and declares that, as a German, he would far rather see India under British domination than that of any other nation."

We were hoping to receive a copy of this book from the German Consulate, but in vain.

* * * *

Eyelashes must match the frock.

This is the latest decree from Paris.

Madame must now choose her frocks and her eyelashes together!

Wait for the next decree: The husband's nose should be of the same colour as that of her frock and eye-lashes, and all must be chosen together to match.

* * * *

Thought for the Day:—

It is a common-place to observe that punishment is based on (a) the protection of the public, (b) the prevention of crime, and (c) the reformation of the offender, but even commonplaces require restatement occasionally, as in practice these principles are forgotten in the case of political offences arising out of the beliefs of the accused. Severe sentences confirm the offenders in their beliefs and create other offenders, thus increasing the evil and danger to public.—Meerut Case High Court Judgment.

* * * *

Having bought a parrot in a cage Pestonji made a bet that he would teach it to say "Hullo" in an hour. He started and went at it for thirty minutes without his parrot taking the slightest notice.

At last the bird turned his head and, fixing Pestonji with a cold eye, screamed: "Number engaged."

Mr. Satyamurti Urges Calling Of Meeting

Congress Must Discharge Its Obligations

Organisations Can Function Under Dictators, He Says

1. The A. I. C. C. is not scrapped.

2. Provincial and District organisations may function through their dictators.

3. If they so desire, the Committees may cancel the appointment of dictators and function themselves.

The above conclusions, Mr. Satyamurti claims can be deduced from Mr. Aney's explanation of his statement urging the dissolution the A. I. C. C. office and not the organisation :

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

Mr. M. S. Aney, Acting Congress President, has written to Mr. S. Satyamurti in reply to his letter, dated 26th July. In the course of the reply Mr. Aney says:—

I do not know whether you have read the full text of the statement issued by me on the 22nd of July. I strongly suspect however from your letter that you have before you the mutilated version of it and not the original.

A. I. C. C. IN TACT.

Proceeding Mr. Aney says his direction does not annihilate the All-India Congress Committee. but the office of the The All-India Congress Committee is left in tact so also the provincial organisations are allowed to function as before through their provincial dictators whose line is to be maintained unbroken.

NOT SCRAPPED.

Mr. Satyamurti has sent the following reply to Mr. Aney to the above letter:—

"I have read your explanatory statement carefully. I take it, I am right in inferring therefrom:

(1) That A.I.C.C. is not scrapped.

(2) That provincial and district Congress organisation may function through their dictators, and

(3) (This is most important) such committees may cancel the appointment of the dictators and function themselves. If I am right so far, does it not follow from clause 3 of your first statement that Congress organisations as such are to ave nothing to do with individual Civil Disobedience and that they may function normally otherwise?

CALL A.I.C.C. MEETING.

I think that under such circumstances as the present, especially in view of the fact that you ask people to offer individual Civil Disobedience on their own responsibility, in spite of the definite vote of the Poona Conference against it, it is your right and duty as Acting President of the Congress to summon a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. under Article XIX of the Congress Constitution, which 'inter alia' says,

"The All-India Congress Committee shall meet as often as may be necessary for the discharge of its obligations."

I do not agree with you that a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be useless. I suggest such a meeting be called by you sometime in September, either in Madras or in Calcutta."—A.P.

Nervousness On City Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Aug. 9
(11 p.m.)

Considerable nervousness prevailed on the local Stock Exchange on rumours of financial difficulties of one prominent operator on Wednesday.

It is impossible to forecast the amount involved but on making enquiries it is understood that the amount is fairly large enough but the members connected with the business will, it is understood, make good the losses on their own account.

BROKERS TO SUFFER LOSSES

Thus, the chances of a crisis are very meagre but the brokers concerned will have to suffer losses. The only trouble which the market will have to face is the settlement of open interest.

It is likely that the Board of Directors will meet immediately and will go carefully into the accounts to pacify the general feeling. They may decide to keep the Exchange closed for a day if they find it necessary.

NO DEFALCATION.

It is also said that there is no question of any defalcation but the trouble is due to some option business. It is likely that if the point of dispute is settled, there will be no reason for any nervousness.

"DANGEROUS CHARACTER"

Venugopal Iyer Jailed For Conspiracy

MADRAS POLICE CHARGE-SHEET

Reviving Activities Of Communist Organisation?

MADRAS, August 9.

Venugopal Iyer, who was recently arrested in connection with the alleged conspiracy, was sentenced to-day by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate to one year's rigorous imprisonment or until such time he furnished security as demanded.

He was charge-sheeted by the City Police to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace for one year executing a personal bond for Rs. 50 with a surety in a like amount, as in the opinion of the police, he was a dangerous character connected with the revolutionary movement and he tried to revive the activities of the Communist organisation, known as the Young Workers' League.

Among the prosecution witnesses in the case was one Krishnan who was arrested at Mylapore on July 21 and who declared himself to be the leader of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army, Madras branch.—A.P.

COTTON TALKS IN SEPTEMBER

LONDON, August 9.

It is learned that British, Indian and Japanese cotton discussions will be opened in the third week of September. The procedure of the conference is still being negotiated.

It is understood that two series of conversations will proceed concurrently, one between the Government representatives and the other between the British, Indian and the Japanese industrialists as regards the general question of markets.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST GANDHI-ARREST

Calcutta City Fathers Adopt Resolution Without Division

CALCUTTA, August 9.

On a motion of Mr. B.N. Banerji, the Calcutta Corporation today adopted a resolution without division protesting against the conviction of Gandhiji.

The European councillors opposed the resolution which was seconded by Mr. K. Nooruddin.—A.P.

11 ACCUSED ACQUITTED

Cawnpore Communal Riots Echo

CAWNPORE, Aug. 9.

A large concourse of Moslems thronged the neighbourhood of the Court and a large police force was posted outside the Court when the District Sessions Judge pronounced judgment in the dacoity and murder case in which Babban Shikari and ten others were involved.

The accused were acquitted and the crowds greeted them with cries of "Allah Ho Akbar."

The case is the outcome of last communal riots.—A. P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN ORISSA

Countless Roofs & Cattle Washed Away

Thousands Rendered Homeless; Cholera Epidemic Adds To Their Woes

CUTTACK, Aug. 9.

Reports of incalculable damage done to Cuttack villages have been received as a result of the recent floods.

Although water has receded about 18 inches during the last three days, the rivers Barang, Kuakhai and Katjuri still present the appearance of an ocean.

Embankments have been seriously breached at several places and thousands of people have been rendered homeless and had to take shelter on trees.

SIX DIE OF STARVATION

It is reported that six of them died of fatigue and starvation. Various relief organisations are at work but there are numerous people who are inaccessible.

In Balasore district the Bhograi tract is flooded but details are not yet available.

CHOLERA BREAKS OUT.

In Puri seven villages are under water. River Bhargabi has overflown its banks as a result of which three more villages have been affected an in some of those cholera has broken out in an epidemic form.

In the village of Kajipatna, about three miles from Cuttack town about 150 houses have been washed away. Of these 60 belonged to Harijans, 50 to Bauris, 20 Karans and 7 to Mahomedans.

1911 FLOOD LEVEL EXCEEDED

It is reported that Katjuri which forms the southern boundary of Cuttack town exceeded the highest flood level of 1911 by an inch.

The area affected by floods covers about 20 square miles and has been divided into several islands. A portion of Jagannath Trunk Road is under water. Countless thatched roofs and cattle have been swept away by a strong current.

RELIEF INADEQUATE

The Collector of Cuttack and other executive officers have been visiting the affected area at regular intervals, distributing food and clothing to the villagers. School and college students, Congress workers and members of domiciled Bengali Association have enrolled themselves as volunteers.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The relief that it has been possible to render is, however, too inadequate to meet the exigencies of the situation and an appeal is made to the generous public for help.—A. P.

Brutal Crime In Nagpada

Rejected Suitor Stabs Woman Repeatedly In Presence Of Large Crowd

Another brutal crime, so close upon the heels of the earlier two tragedies, during the course of a single day, occurred in the City on Wednesday evening.

A woman, who was passing along by Parsi Statue, was suddenly waylaid and stabbed by a Muslim 'mavali.' As soon as the gruesome nature of the tragedy was revealed, a crowd collected and chased the alleged assailant, who was finally arrested.

This incident has caused a panic in an otherwise peaceful locality.

The unfortunate victim was taken to J. J. Hospital, where she was operated on and now lies in a precarious condition.

DETAILS OF CRIME

Anjibai, a Mohamedan woman of about 28 or 30 years, residing in Love Lane, Byculla, was stabbed by one Mohamad Habibulla Kamaruddin, near the Parsi Statue on Wednesday evening at 6 p.m.

She was found lying in a pool of blood by Police Sergeant Shaw of the Nagpada Police Station. She was later rushed to the J.J. Hospital, where she was operated upon at 11 p.m. She received in all 13 incised wounds, including compound fracture of the skull, possibly dealt with an 'Eddie Polo' stick by the assailant. Her condition, even after the operation is very precarious, and she is not expected to pull through.

AN EARLIER ATTEMPT.

From the enquiries made, it appears that Mohamad Habibulla, the alleged assailant, was harassing the woman Anjibai with a view to persuading her to be his mistress. His overtures were repeatedly repulsed by Anjibai.

On Wednesday evening, Moha-

(Continued on page 8.)

"STOP AERIAL BOMBING"

Bombay Public Protest Against Frontier Inhumanities.

"SLAUGHTER OF INNOCENTS"

Speakers Condemn "Laissez-Faire" Attitude of Local Muslims.

"Stop aerial bombing on the frontier," proclaimed a poster displayed at a public meeting held at Chaupatty on Wednesday. Mr. Abdul Rehman Cassum Mitha presided, and Hindu and Muslim speakers joined in strongly condemning the "inhuman" measures adopted by Government on the Frontier.

Mr. P. R. Lele moved the following resolution: "This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay enters its emphatic protest against the dropping of bombs from aeroplanes on the North-West Frontier of India as it is against all canons of civilisation to cause indiscriminate damage to the guilty and innocent alike, and in the interests of humanity and justice urgently calls upon the Government of India and His Majesty's Government to order its immediate stoppage."

DAMAGE TO INNOCENT AND GUILTY.

Mr. Lele said that the measures adopted on the Frontier were such that it caused damage alike to the innocent and the guilty, men and women, the young and the old. Aerial bombing, he said, was being condemned by all civilised nations but the British Government seemed to justify bombing for police purposes. He reminded the audience that when the clause regarding Police bombing was placed before the Disarmament Conference it aroused public indignation even in England.

"DISGRACEFUL."

The chairman said that it was disgraceful that so-called leaders of Muslims in Bombay who professed to stand for the rights of Muslims, had not a word to say when the Frontier Muslims were being indiscriminately bombed.

The question of the bombing of the Frontier, he said, was not the concern of only the residents of that area, nor only of the Muslim community but of the whole of India. The bombing of the villages would necessarily result in the slaughter of innocent people who might not have anything to do with the alleged trouble. With a view to save innocent lives it was the duty of every Indian to voice his protest against the policy adopted by Government on the Frontier.

Sardar Jamiat Singh and others also addressed the gathering and the resolution was unanimously passed.

STOP PRESS

RIOTING IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.

Latest news shows that sporadic rioting continues in the capital in the course of which two policemen have been fatally shot and two wounded.

Troops have been withdrawn from the barracks.

The dead include several reported to have been killed in rioting in the interior with which communications have been seriously interrupted.—Reuter.

TWO PICKETS ARRESTED.

AHMEDABAD, August 9.

Two picketers, one man and the other a woman, were arrested to-day while picketing the foreign cloth shops.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

3. LOST AND FOUND.

Lost on Monday in the 2nd Class compartment of the Borivli Local starting from Marine Line at 5-10 p.m., a packet containing two Saree Borders. Please write to Mrs. N. S. Rabadi, No. 21, Dubash Block, Hughes Road. (1056).

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a Bride for a Muslim youth. Must be educated, cultured and well-versed in social and domestic affairs. No restriction of caste and creed. The bridegroom's yearly income is Rs. 2,500. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 1058 "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Weaving Master possessing expert Technical knowledge of Weaving, Sizing and finishing, and extensive practical experience of five years, working for the last seven years in a Mill of 580 Looms under the management of a reputable firm desires a change of place and an employment in a Mill of long standing owing to the climate of the present situation being not agreeable to his family. Apply Box No. 1041, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

For Catholics, economical decent blocks in Dias Buildings, 54E, Grant Road, Cross Lane, near Panalal Terraces. Excellent locality. Every convenience. Rent including electric lights Rs. 20 to Rs. 40. Only few rooms available. Apply A.R. Dias, Opp. Clock Tower. (1055).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Applications are invited for the post of a Lady Doctor in charge of the Indian Women's Aid Society's Hospital at Hubli. Applicants should possess the degree of M.B.B.S. or its equivalent. Preference will be given to those speaking Marathi and Kanarese. Pay rises from Rs. 175 p.m. by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 225, with a house-rent allowance of Rs. 30. Limited private practice will be allowed. The post will be vacant on September 1st. Applications should reach R.S.N.S. Chitgupi, Hon. Secretary, not later than August 16th. (7087).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Immediate Loans allowed: With or without Security to respectable people at reasonable interest. Apply P. O. Box No. 790. Bombay. (1057).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Meow and Amraoti. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE

No. 77 of 1933.

Chief Customs Office,
Jamnagar, 28th July, 1933.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that Nawanagar State is going to farm out by Public Auction the contract of selling country liquors of local preparation and imported English liquors for one year or a suitable period from 1st September, 1933.

Persons desirous of submitting offers to keep the Ijara are requested to be present at our Office on 21-8-1933 morning.

Conditions of the contract will be explained at the time of the auction.

DWARKADAS L. SARAYA,
Chief Customs Officer,
Nawanagar State

7062

Public Notice

LOST

CERTIFICATES for five Ordinary Shares in the Katni Cement and Industrial Company, Ltd., bearing Nos. 10796 800 standing in the name of Mr. Satiprasad N Sharma now deceased have been LOST.

The Public are hereby warned against dealing with the said Share Certificates. Duplicates will be issued upon the expiration of 15 days from this date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th August, 1933.

7090

Legal Notices

In the Court of the Joint Subordinate Judge, at Belgaum

Suit No. 371 of 1910
Appeal No. 370 of 1925

1. KASHIBAI BHRATAR DINKAR KRISHNA JOG and 2 others.

Vs.

1. P. S. Tulsing, since deceased by his heirs.
1 (b) E. Mall, a Tulsing of Belgaum
1 (J) A. B. Tulsing of Belgaum.
2. S. G. Tulsing of Madras.
3. B. M. S. Tulsing of Madras.
4. A. L. Tulsing of Belgaum Camp.
5. J. L. Tulsing of Jubbulpore.
6. A. T. Tulsing of Jubbulpore.
10. J. B. Venkatrao Inamdar of Madras.
11. Armngam Venkatrao Inamdar of Madras.
12. Johu Venkatrao Inamdar of Madras.
14. Vijju Rangrao Inamdar of Madras.

To,

The Defdts. abovenamed:

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs, who have obtained a preliminary decree for sale against you in the above named appeal, have applied to this Court for making the decree final and the same has been fixed for your appearance in court either in person or through a pleader duly instructed to answer the plaintiff's claim, and for hearing on 30/9/1933, take notice that in default of your causing an appearance to be so entered on the said date, the petition will be heard and decided in your absence.

G. H. SATHE,
Clerk of the Court.

7091

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY No. 437 of 1930.

Re: MANILAL JUGJIWAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as piecegoods merchant in the firm name of Vithaldas Manilal in Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay:
... An Adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 7th November, 1933, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1933.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.

7094

The CARLTON

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Popular revival of
THE GREAT JUNGLE THRILLER

EAST of BORNEO

WITH
ROSE HOBART
CHARLES BICKFORD

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
*Tango Maru	6,893	30 July	13 Aug
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	19 Aug	24 Aug
*Ginyo Maru	9,000	29 Aug	10 Sep
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep

*Passenger steamer with excelle. accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10,000	22 Aug.
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	2 Sep.
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Sept.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	16 Aug
Terukuni Maru	12,000	26 Aug.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17,000	6 Sep.
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11,600	4 Sep.
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Havre Maru	25th July	12th Aug
London ,,	9th Aug.	18th ,,
Atlas ,,	23rd ,,	10th Sep
Shunko ,,	8th Sept.	23rd ,,
Alaska ,,	24th ,,	8th Oct

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road
Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE

Further particulars from:
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
'Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

Income Tax & Sup. Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.

B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

WHEN SHOULD SPORTSMEN RETIRE

Physical Fitness Does Not Last A Life-Time, Declares Robert Lynd

Lord Burghley's retirement from athletics at the age of 28 naturally leads one to reflect in the traditional fashion how sad it is that the physical powers begin to decline long before men have begun even to be middle-aged.

According to Lord Burghley, he already finds that it takes him longer and longer every year to train into perfect fitness. The stiffness of age begins, however faintly, almost in youth. Men become veterans in many sports at an age at which they are promising young men in business or politics.

On the whole, I do not think we need be excessively saddened by this early decline of physical vigour—by the fact that the eye becomes less sure, the body less agile, the limbs less swift while men are still young, says Robert Lynd in the "News Chronicle."

THE PRICE OF PROGRESS

We probably owe to this loss of vigour the intellectual progress of the human race. If men continued to enjoy complete physical fitness till the age of 80 or even of 70, we should see three-quarters of the middle-aged and aged population neglecting their duties in order to get into form for Saturday's football match or for next week's big cricket match.

Silver-haired clergymen would again and again forget to turn up for the marriages of their parishioners because they were on the river tugging at the oar like demons so as to be fit for the annual regatta. Doctors' telephone-bells would often ring in vain because the doctors, even the septuagenarians, would be tackling and tumbling each other on the Rugby practice-ground.

Many an elderly judge would be found missing from the Bench because he was away playing cricket for his county under an assumed name. Big business men, instead of discussing business with their clients, would be constantly inviting them into the next room for a bout with the gloves.

I do not mean to suggest that sport is quite so absorbing as this to-day, even among the enthusiastic young. But the chief reason why it is not so absorbing is that every young man knows that physical fitness does not last a life-time and that he must find something else to do besides playing games in order to occupy his later years.

WHY I LEFT FOOTBALL.

The realisation that a time will come—and will come fairly soon—when they will no longer be able to play cricket or football is a great spur to intellectual effort. Without that spur many men would be tempted to postpone till a much later period than at present the time for beginning to take life seriously.

I feel that if I myself had not retired from sport at an early age I should have found it very difficult, if not impossible, to make a living in later life. Shamefully as I neglected my work, I should have neglected it still more shamefully because I should have done nothing but play and think about and talk about football and cricket the whole time.

It was not, I may say, however, owing to a decline of physical fitness that I retired from Rugby football. Physical fitness was a thing that I never even began to achieve. I retired from Rugby football simply because I found that, when I played, I merely got in the way of the other players. Both the players on my own side and on the other fell over me, often in heaps. If our fastest three-quarter—then called a half-back—was racing towards the line with an excellent chance of scoring, I would be sure to be somewhere where he would trip over me or, at least, would lose a yard or two in trying to miss me. Similarly, if a three-quarter on the other side was running like a demon for our line, I was constantly found, much against my will, in the way of the man who could have tackled him.

I realised before long that my side would have a much better chance of winning with 14 men than if it had 15 including me. Hence, I withdrew to a position behind the touchline from which I afterwards helped many a team to victory by an inordinate use of lung-power.

HOW I GAVE UP CRICKET.

My retirement from cricket did not occur till later. Is it a day-dream, or did it really happen that at the age of 15 I scored five runs for 2nd Balleney against 2nd Ballinteer? I think it must be a day-dream, because I very seldom scored five runs. Many a blind swipe I took at the ball, which would often have gone for a full six if the bat had hit it. But the bat hit the ball with extraordinary rarity.

As a fielder at mid-off again, I found balls hitting me on the chest, the head and other parts of the body, when everybody else thought I should have caught them. When I bowled the batsmen complained that I hurled the ball at their heads, though my only fault was that I was not very good at aiming at the wicket.

Here, too, I soon realised, graceful retirement was the only course open to me, and I felt both happier and more efficient keeping the score-sheet for my elders and handing round bottles of stout to the players during the lunch interval.

Fortunate though my early retirement from sport was for me, I do not suggest that my example should be universally followed. The retiring age that is good for one man is not the retiring age that is good for another. One loves to think of Grace playing cricket at 60 and Woolley has shown this year that a cricketer of genius is not too old at 47. Most Rugby men do not feel fit for the rigour of the game much after 30, though there have been great players several years older than that. As for golf, Mr. Michael Scott showed that he was fitter than any of his juniors the other day when, at the age of 55, he won the British Amateur Championship.

It is well, as I have said, however, that supreme physical fitness does not last nearly so long for the ordinary man. It is a good thing that nature forces us quite early in life to concentrate our ambitions on something besides games. Who would be a Prime Minister if he had a chance of being an international footballer? Who would devote the chief part of his energies to siting i a court judging thieves and blackmailers if he had a chance of being chosen to play for his country in a Test Match?

Sport is glorious, but it is desperately distracting.

Ape Trained With Child

Nine Months' Experiment Reveals Chimpanzee Excelling Child For A Time In Strength And Intelligence

A young chimpanzee, named Gua spent nine months recently in the home of Professor and Mrs. W.N. Kellogg, with the same privileges and under the same restrictions as the Kellogg child, Donald.

The story of what happened during those months, what the chimpanzee learned and what it failed to learn, is told in "The Ape and the Child," by Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, published by Whittlesey House.

Mr. Kellogg is Associate Professor of Psychology at Indiana University. Interested in the large question of the effects of environment, he set out to learn specifically "How human can an ape become?"

Many leading social scientists interested themselves in the experiment, the Social Science Research Council settled financial difficulties with a fellowship grant, and in June, 1931, the female chimpanzee Gua, aged seven and one-half months, was taken from its mother's cage at Yale's Anthropoid Experimental Station and turned over to the Kelloggs.

CHILD 10 MONTHS OLD.

Donald Kellogg was 10 months old then. The surroundings and treatment of the ape and the child for the next nine months were as nearly alike as it was possible to make them. During this period a continuous series of tests, comparisons, observations and experiments was made upon the two subjects.

They were studied while eating, and sleeping, walking, at play. The acuteness of their senses, their muscular coordination, social behaviour, emotional behaviour, memory and recognition, learning, intelligence and language were studied and measured.

The ape ate, on the average, about as much food as a healthy child of its own age and weight and the same food. By pilfering raw vegetables from kitchen stores, however, it showed a taste that Donald, apparently, did not share, and it also liked to eat flowers, some leaves and bark. Particularly in Summer it was almost always thirsty.

The ape slept on clean linen in a rectangular crib. It was far more able to get around than Donald, being able to walk when some months younger. It was encouraged to walk upright and could do that quite well before the nine months in the Kellogg home were up. The ape was stronger, more boisterous and destructive than the child.

APE AFFECTIONATE AND SHY.

It was very affectionate in attitude toward those it knew well, but was shy with strangers, and fierce toward children who giggled and pointed at it. For the experimenters its behaviour was markedly docile, more so than that of the boy. It gave more help when being dressed or undressed and caused less trouble when medicine was administered.

But the ape was jealous and had "more violent appetites and emotions," than the child' and was swayed "this way and that, seemingly without consideration of the consequences."

The ape "seemed to follow ruling impulses with little permanent regard for restraining circumstances." In this respect it was found "coarser than the child and more elemental in motives."

Summing up, early in the experiment Gua made more progress than Donald, possibly because of greater strength and greater ability to move around. It remembered better. But when the nine months ended the child was ahead of the ape in suggestions and commands understood and seemed to be rapidly drawing away.—"New York Times."

Rugby.—The King has approved the appointment of Viscount Chilston, British Minister at Budapest, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Moscow.

Viscount Chilston, who is 57 years old, entered the Diplomatic Service in 1898 and has served in Cairo, Madrid, Constantinople, Athens, Sofia and Rome. B. O. W.

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Tiruttani, S. India.

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on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Shravan Vad 5, 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 15, 1353.
Parsi—Aspandad 8, 1302.
Sunrise—7h. 18m.
Sunset—7h. 10m.
Hightide—2-38, 14-46.
Lowtide—8-21, 21-00.

PHASES OF THE MOON: Last Quarter 13th August, 6h. 19m. a.m. New Moon 21st August, 11h. 18m. a.m. First Quarter 28th August, 3h. 43m. p.m.

A lecture on Kingsley and the "Christian Socialists", by Rev. James Kellock, at Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

S.S. "Naldera", with the English mails of July 27, due at 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 11.

Wakf Act protest meeting of the Dawoodi Bohras, Sir C. J. Hall, 4 p.m.

Tea Party to celebrate 15th anniversary of Afghan Independence, Royal Afghan Consulate, 5 p.m.

Mayor's Tea Party to the Viceroy, Corporation Hall, 3-36 p.m. (B.T.)

SATURDAY, August 12.

S.S. "Ranpura", with the English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, August 13.

"Close The Andamans", public Meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Admission Rs. 2, Re. 1, annas 8 and annas 4.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE: "A Farewell to Arms". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Rasputin and The Empress". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "The Love Race". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "The Blarney Stone". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Sati Ansuya". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "Let Me Explain Dear" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Fairy of Punjab". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

BAND AT EMPRESS GARDENS, POONA.

By kind permission of the Officers of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, the Band will play at the "Bund Gardens," Poona, on Friday (11th inst.) from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin: Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12 noon. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
5-30 p.m. European Programme: Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m. News available.
7 p.m. "Moments Musical" by Richard Meredith.
7-10 p.m. Messrs. Rose and Co. Ltd. Present "He Wanted Adventure" (A Musical Comedy in miniature) with Marie Burke, Judy Gunn, Raymond Newell, Wylie Watson, and Bobby Howes.
7-40 p.m. Debroy Somers and His Band.
8 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
8-45 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9 p.m. Indian Programme: New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
9-20 p.m. Recitation of "Quasidas and Munajats" by Mrs. Syed Classical Music by Vilayet Hussein, assisted by Dattaram Parwatker.
11 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. Omni-directional broadcast.
7 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra.
7-30 p.m. Evensong from Westminster Abbey.
8-15 p.m. Buxton Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 p.m. Northern Studio Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. Gramophone records.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—Clan Line steamer "Clan Macgillivray" arrived at Suez on the 3rd instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Cathay" with the mails from London of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

GRUESOME FIND IN KITCHEN

Doctor's Story Of Recovery Of Charred Remains In Santa Cruz Fire

The Doctor who held the post-mortem examination over the charred remains found in Block No. 12 of the Catholic Housing Colony at Santa Cruz on June 21 last was the principal witness among the three examined on Wednesday in the case in which Rambharos R. Misra, a young Mechanical Engineer, who stands charged with the murder of his wife and two children by administering poison and then burning them with a view to remove evidence of the murder.

The case is being heard by Rao Bahadur Kulkarni, First Class City Magistrate of Bandra.

Dr. H. H. Khan, of Ville Parle deposing said that in answer to a call from the Ville Parle Sub-Inspector of Police, he had visited the scene of the fire on the morning of June 22 last. In the kitchen on the first floor of the burnt building, he had been shown three charred parts of human bodies lying on a heap of burnt charcoal. He took possession of these three pieces. The post-mortem was held the same evening.

Witness stated that, of the three parts, two were of one body, while the third was of another. He could not, however, determine the ages of the persons burnt.

The prosecution then tendered two witnesses who formed the panchnama.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned to Thursday.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "President Pierce" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Friday, the 11th inst.

G. E. INSTITUTE, DADAR:—Mr. Gopal Ralkrishna Dabir, Pearl Merchant of Dadar, has donated Rs. 101 to the G. E. Institute, Dadar.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY:—During the month of [illegible] treated was 586 males, 249 females and 416 children, total 1251, average per day 40.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY:—The 50th anniversary meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society will be held to-day (Thursday) at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall at 9-45 p.m.

SHRI SARVAJANIK GANESHOTSAV MANDAL:—A general meeting of the Sarvajanik Ganesh Utsav Mandal, Bandra will be held at Mr. S.S. Naik's Bungalow (Old Patkar's Blocks) to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. to adopt the audited accounts of the Ganeshotsava of 1932.

COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY:—Systematic Lectures in Ophthalmology have begun in Haji Bachoo Ali Free Opthalmic Hospital Building, Parel. First lecture was given by Dr. D. D. Sathaye. Second Lecture will be given by Dr. S.V. Oak, to-day (Thursday) at 2-30 p.m. on "Errors of Refraction". Lectures are open to Senior Medical Students and Post-Graduates.

JAIN MAHAJAN:—A public meeting of the Cutch Patri Visha Oswal Jain Mahajan the subscribers of the Patri village Dharmada fund will be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at the shop of Shah Ramji Bhojraj in Dana Bunder to appoint the trustees of the Patri Village Dharmad fund, to get the trustdeed draft confirmed and to sanction the further cost.

J. H. ESA F. F. INSTITUTE:—The doctor-in-charge of the Jacob Haji Esa Free Fracture Institute, writes from Kambekar Street, Bombay 9:—

Returns for the month of July 1933, were as under:—

Males 249, females 26 and children 15, making a total of 290.

COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, PAREL:—The following is the programme of lectures arranged for the week commencing Monday (14th instant):—

MONDAY: By Dr. H.D. Dastur, on "Examination of the Eye."
TUESDAY: By Dr. C.R. Athavle, on Physiology.
THURSDAY: By Dr. S.V. Oak, on "Errors of Refraction".
FRIDAY: By Dr. M. K. Sathe, on "External Deceases of the Eye".

The lectures are open to Senior Students and Post-Graduates.

R. DANIEL, a lad of 12, recently saved the life of a young woman from drowning, as she slipped while bathing from the brink of the Tanjore canal. The boy was presented with prizes by the public.

MUSLIM ACQUITTED

Jury Finds Him Not Guilty Of Murder Of Hindu In Bombay Riots

Mr. Justice Murphy at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court acquitted Din Mahomed Chhanu Miya, a Muslim, on the charge of murder.

It was alleged that on May 16, 1932, when the communal riots were going on in the city, a Hindu going along Sukhlaji Street, at Grant Road, was set upon by four Muslims the victim was removed to hospital where he died. The [illegible] was alleged to be among

The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty. He was defended by Mr. H. A. Hatia with Mr. H. R. Pardiwalla.

CITY'S HEALTH RETURNS.

The health returns of Bombay during the 31st week of 1933, i.e., the week ended 5th inst. were as under:—

The total mortality 436 was 14 less than in the last week; the death rate registered was 19.5 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 31st week of 1932 was 373 and the death rate 16.7 and the average mortality for the correspondin g week during the preceding quinquennium 1928-32 was 502 and the death rate 20.9

Out of the total deaths, 153 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Small-pox caused 7 attacks including 1 imported from Basti District and 4 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 5.

The number of live births registered during the week was 553 which compares favourably with that for the 31st week of 1932, viz. 504 and the quinquennial average for the correspondinf weeks in the five years (1928-32) viz. 469.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE:—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki will deliver a lecture on "Aims and Objects of Co-operative Movement."

APPEAL TO THE KARNATAKIES

The Karnatak Literary and Social Club is to be started for the benefit of the members living in the suburbs of Bombay and Thana District. Kalyan being the centre place and a railway junction is found suitable to the members in the district.

It has been proposed to hold the inauguration ceremony during the Ganapati festival which will be announced later. Karnatak brethren are requested to become members.

TELEPHONE CALLS TO AND FROM AUSTRALIA

Until the end of November 1933 Overseas Radio Telephone calls to and from Australia will generally be connected between 17-30 and 18-30 hours (I.S.T.) The service will be extended specially when necessary for calls actually booked for which purpose ample warning must be given.

BUSY DAY FOR VICEREINE

Visits Seva Sadan And Red Cross Society & Chats With Workers

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon had a crowded programme on Wednesday. She visited the Indian Red Cross Society, (Bombay Branch), Seva Sadan and the Bombay European Relief Association.

At the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, she was received by the Chairman of the Committee and the Secretary of the Society, after which the Committee members were introduced to her.

Lady Willingdon exchanged greetings and chatted with the workers of the Seva Sadan when she inspected the institution at Gamdevi.

Her Excellency was received on arrival by Mrs. Jayakar, Mrs. Faiz Tyebji, Lady Jagmohandas, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. Kekobad Adenwala, Miss B. A. Engineer, the Secretary, then took her to the Malabari Memorial Hall, where the work turned out in the handicrafts department of the Seva Sadan was exhibited. Here, Her Excellency was met by Mrs. D. N. Sirur, Mrs. S. S. Patkar, Mrs. Laud, Mrs. Shafi Tyebji, Mrs. Fyzee, Mrs. Desai, Miss Cama, Miss Captain and Miss Avasia.

Her Excellency then inspected the drawing and other classes for older girls and the school room for younger girls, and expressed her appreciation of the work done by the institution.

Lady Willingdon visited the women's work room of the Bombay European Relief Association at Caxton House, Frere Road.

APPLICATION OF WAKF ACT

Dawoodi Bohras' Protest Meeting

A public meeting of the Dawoodi Bohras of Bombay will be held on Friday (11th inst.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, to protest against the application of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 to the community.

The Dawoodi Bohra Informa- [illegible] the meeting and show their support of its objects.

KURLA CREEK TRAGEDY VICTIM

Body Indentified, But Cause Of Death Unknown

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Aug. 7.

Girdhari Lakshman, a 11-year-old boy of Ghatkopar, is believed to be the victim of the tragedy that occurred in the Kurla Creek, near the railway lines, owing to slippery track due to incessant rain in the last week.

The dead body of the boy was noticed by a passerby, yesterday morning, floating in the creek.

Sub-Inspector Kadam of the Kurla police held an inquest on the body, in the course of which it was stated by the relatives, who were traced subsequently, that the boy had gone out three days back and had not returned. Owing to decomposed state of the body, the cause of death was not ascertained at the post-mortem examination.

WORKERS' MEETING:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Tram way Men's Union a public meeting of the tramway workers will be held to-day (Thursday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to congratulate and welcome Messrs. Jhabvala, Alwe and Kasle, the three of the Meerut accused, upon their recent acquital by the Allahabad High Court.

LATE MR. K. B. MURZPAN:—The Dar-ul-Muslemin, Bombay, in a meeting held in the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall on Sunday last passed a resolution of condolence for the death of Mr. K. B. Murzban, the principal of the Bharda New High Sihool, expressing the institution's profoond sorrow at his death, adding that the society owed a great deal to him for its very existence.

GUJARAT INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION:—A public meeting of the Christians of Gujarat living in Bombay was convened by Mr. David Shaw in the Hall of the Y.M.C.A. (Student-Branch), Lamington Road, on Saturday to consider the question of the formation of Gujarat Indian Christian Association. A large number congregated to transact the business of the meeting which was presided over by Mr. Gilbert G. Christian, Magistrate of Bassein Taluka, who spoke at length emphasising the importance of an Association. It was unanimously resolved to establish the Association.

THANA JUDGE'S STRICTURES ON PALGHAR MAGISTRATE

Acquits Appellant Of Charge Of Robbery And Points Out "Illegalities Crept Into Lower Court's Proceeding"

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, August 9.

Strictures were passed on the proceedings of Mr. R. K. Chiplunkar, a First Class Magistrate of Palghar, by Mr. M. A. Bhave, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, who set aside on Monday last, the conviction of Sukhurya Sakharam Bangora, on a charge of robbery and the sentence of one year, because the Judge that that the irregularities and illegalities that had crept into the proceedings of the Lower Court, had vitiated the trial.

APPELLANT ACQUITTED.

The Judge acquitted the appellant, who had already been in jail for three months, on the ground that the prosecution evidence was not sufficient to sustain conviction, which centred only on the alleged discovery of a "dhoti" from the house of the accused.

Mr. B.H. Shringarpure, Public Prosecutor, Thana, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. W.P. Oka stood for the appellant.

The prosecution story was that on December 16 last at dinner time, the complainant with his relatives was working on his threshing floor at his field in the Vada Mahal. He was informed that some "guests" had come to him. The "guests" who were armed with gun and sword, demanded of him rations and money under threat of taking his life. The complainant gave them rations, but they were not satisfied. They demanded Rs. 100 at the point of sword. When he expressed inability, they left. Later on, the complainant discovered that the robbers had taken away a sleeveless shirt, two 'dhoties' and a brass pot. The accused could not be traced till March 11 last. The appellant was one of the four accused convicted and sentenced.

The Judge, in the course of the judgment, observed that so far as the present appellant was con- [illegible] evidence relied

explain the circumstance as regards the alleged discovery of the "dhoti." The appellant replied to the only question of the Magistrate that the prosecution witnesses, who deposed against him, were tutored by the police. It was incumbent on the Magistrate to ask the appellant regarding the alleged discovery of the dhoti. Non-compliance with Section 342, Cr. P.C. is an illegality vitiating the trial and it does not matter whether the appellant was prejudiced or not. The Public Prosecutor has argued that even assuming that it is an irregularity, the proper course is not to discharge the appellant but to order a retrial.

WEAK EVIDENCE.

But the public prosecutor fails to see that in this particular case a retrial will not be advisable because the evidence as it now stands is not capable of being improved and the evidence is in itself so weak that it would hardly be worthwhile to order a retrial.

Another weak point in the prosecution case, said the Judge, is that the appellant was not identified by the complainant at the identification parade though he had identified others. Further it is argued by the appellant that a 'dhoti' is such a common article that it is not capable of being identified with any degree of certainty and similar dhoti being used by different persons.

BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

"I hold that great doubt is raised in my mind as regards alleged identification of 'dhoti' by complainant and the benefit of that doubt must go to the appellant," added the Judge.

Concluding, the Judge remarked: "It is quite apparent that in order that the statement of the accused to a police officer in so far as it leads to the discovery of certain articles connected with an offence should become admissible under Section 27, Cr. P.C., such a person must be in custody. There being no delivery of 'dhoti' etc., under threat, the removal of the articles would amount to simple theft. The conviction of the appellant on a charge of robbery was, therefore, illegal.

INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE."

With regard to several irregularities and illegalities pointed out by the appellant's pleader, the Judge observed: "Even the Public Prosecutor concedes that the incriminating statement in the nature of a confession ought to have been expunged from the panchnama. The point being so clear, it is surprising that the Magistrate should have allowed the panchnama to go in as evidence before him without expunging this portion. Still more surprising it is to find that he refers to this matter in his judgment in weighing the evidence against the appellant. It is apparent on perusing the judgment of the Magistrate that so far as the appellant is concerned he has relied upon inadequate evidence and has based his conviction thereon."

Proceeding the Judge remarked: "It is strange to find that the Magistrate did not even care to ask the appellant specifically to

him was the allegation that he pointed out a "dhoti" in his own house. In the course of the panchnama a statement made by the appellant in the presence of the police, that the "dhoti" had come to his share of the booty was also relied upon to establish his guilt.

NEW ADVOCATES FOR BOMBAY

The following students have passed the High Court Advocate Examination (original side) held in July last.

Phiroze Pochaji Khambhatta, Vrajlal Ratilal Shah and Nalinkant Ambalal Mody.

The first two have obtained a First class and the third a second class.

THE CAPITOL

THIRD WEEK!
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A FAREWELL TO ARMS
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
"One of the best Talkies ever made".
"Daily Telegraph"

HELEN HAYES—GARY COOPER

PENINSULA LIKELY TO GET 95 P. C. OF NORMAL RAINFALL

Monsoon Continues Strong In Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, C. P., Punjab And Konkan

POONA, Aug. 9.

The Bay depression was crossing the coast near Chandbali this morning. It has caused locally heavy rain in Orissa. The depression over West Rajputana has filled up. The monsoon has ben strong in South-West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orrissa, Central Provinces, and South-West Punjab and active in Konkan, southern divisions of United Provinces, East Central India, North Madras Coast and Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central India, Central Provinces and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal Bihar, United Provinces, Southwest Punjab, Malabar, and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, West Central India, Punjab Hills, Nirth-West Frontier Provinces, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Port Blair two inches; Victoria Piint, Bassein and Akyab one and a half; Ahmerst, and Diamond Island one; Kyaukpyu, and Bhamo three-quarters; Chandabli five; Cuttack four; Balasore two; Darjeeling one and a half; Barisal and Chalbas one; Chittagong, Burdwan, Combelpore, Daltonganj and Purnea threequarters; Sandheads, Ranchi and Hazaribagh a half; Dehra Dun four; Chanda, and Pachmarhi three; Agra, Mussooree, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Jagdalpur one and a half; Cawnpore threequarters; Jhansi, Sutna, Khandwa, and Raipur a half; Khanpur one and a half; Multan, Dera Ismail Khan a half; Montgomery, and Simla a quarter; Mahabaleshwar three; Khandala two; Ratnagiri, and Gopalpur one; Karwar threequarters and Mercara a half.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will increase in Burma, Bengal, Central Provincea, Central India, United Provinces and Gujarat and extend in North Deccan, and East Rajputana. The monsoon will continue strong in Orissa and Chota Nagpur and active in Konkan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in Orissa and extend in Central Provinces and along the Arakan-Chittagong Coast during the next 36 hours.

SUMMARY OF —ONSOON FORECAST FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

There is an 80 per cent chance that the minsoon rainfall of August and September will be above 95 per cent of the normal in the Peninsula and above 90 per cent of the normal in North-West India.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 9-8-33, Colaba Point 0.20 in.; Fort 0.40 in.; J J Hospital 0.76 in.; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.22 in.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 40.43 in.; Fort 63.64 in.; J J Hospital 46.68 in.; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 42.94 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932, Colaba Point 50.72 in.; Fort 57.62 in.; J J Hospital 54.36 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931, Colaba Point 70.76 in.; Fort 77.13 in.; J J Hospital 70.43 in.

ALL-INDIA RAINFALL

The following table gives the details of rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, together with the rainfall departure from normal Since June 1:—

Stations.	Past 24 hours	Since 1st June	Departure from normal
Allahabad		12.1	—7,9
Agra	0.2	17.2	+3,4
Ambala		27.1	+14.1
Ahmednaga		10.1	+0.9
Ajmer	0.8	24.4	+13.3
Ahmedabad	T	21.1	+3.0
Akola	0.1	21.2	+4.4
Amraoti		19.3	+2.0
Benares		14.1	—4.1
Bangalore	T	7.6	—0.5
BOMBAY	0.2	40.2	—6.4
Bareilly	T	16.7	—5.7
Bhopal	0.3	26.1	...
Chittagong		53.0	+5.0
Calcutta	T	33.6	+7.2
Cuttack	1.2	41.1	+23.6
Cawnpore		13.2	—3.6
Calicut	1.3	79.6	+9.9
Coonoor	T	3.5	...
Colombo		18.9	+5.0
Dehra Dun		50.9	+7.3
Delhi		22.3	+9.3
Dehra Ismail-khan	0.4	3.6	+0.1
Darjeeling	0.5	61.0	—3.2
Deesa	0.4	19.6	+5.9
Fort Sandeman		2.5	—1.0
Gorakhpur		28.1	+3.7
Hyderabad Dn.		23.0	+10.5
Hyderabad Sind		5.9	+1.9
Indore	T	29.7	+11.6
Jhansi	0.5	20.9	+1.5
Jubbulpore	0.1	24.9	—5,5
Jacobabad		3.1	+1.5
Jaipur	1.3	23.9	+11.5
Khandwa		17.2	+1.6
Kodaikanal		7.6	—3.8
Karachi		15.5	+11.1
Lucknow		7.5	—11.5
Ludhiana		19.2	—2.2
Lahore	2.2	7.8	—0.7
Lyallpur	0.5	4.6	—0.6
Multan	0.2	1.4	—1.9
Mysore	0.1	6.9	+0.8
Madras	0.2	2.1	—4.9
Maymyo		13.6	—3.7
Marmagao	0.3	77.0	
Malegaon		8.0	—1.8
Mussoorie	0.4	51.6	+10.1
Mahableshwar	2.2	210.5	+30.4
Mount Abu	1.9	43.8	+10.5
Nagpur	0.4	32.3	+6.3
Patna	0.7	18.1	—5,1
Peshawar		1.8	—0.7
Poona	0.1	17.9	+4,9
Rawalpindi		17.8	+5.5
Quetta		2.5	+1.5
Ranchi	0.4	25.9	—2.7
Ratnagiri	0.3	87.4	+19,5
Rangoon	0.4	51.3	+6,5
Rajkot	T	16.2	—0.8
Sialkot	1.0	18.7	+5,9
Srinagar	0.2	8.2	+3.9
Sholapur		10.3	+0.1
Shillong	0.1	25.2	— 8.5
Simla	0.1	23.9	—5.9

T denotes a fall of from 1 to 4 cents.d

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-8-1933:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .33 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.0 degrees (0.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.3 degrees (1.8 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.20 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 16.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 43.28 inches.

OFFICIAL PAROMETER READING.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-48 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.90 inches and a compensated anerol 29.70 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PATHAN WATCHMAN FOUND DEAD

Another Pathan Arrested As Suspect

Another ghastly murder of a Pathan watchman was discovered on Wednesday morning by a worker of the Kasara Power House, Magazine Road, Bombay, while he was going round the compound. The man, who first noticed the dead body of the Pathan from a distance was frightened, but venturing to go near the body, he found that the Pathan was the aged watchman of the Power House. He also noticed that the head of the Pathan was smashed and blood was still oozing out from the head.

The Byculla Police were immediately informed and Inspector Nayampalli and Sub-Inspector Vasavada hurried to the spot. They removed the dead body of the aged Pathan to the morgue and enquiries are being carried on by the Police.

FIND OF HAMMER.

It appears that the aged Pathan Roshan Abbas, has been working for a long time as a watchman of the B. E. S. T. Power House at Mazagaon.

On Tuesday night he was on duty. The next morning another worker found that he had been murdered inside the compound of the Power House and the police also recovered a hammer lying nearby.

The police have arrested a young Pathan working in Power House on suspicion. It is believed that the arrested person might be in some way connected with the crime. It appears the suspect was employed in a temporary post in place of another who had gone on leave and who was to resume duty on Wednesday. It is also stated that both the deceased and the suspect had some enmity over the latter's employment in the Power House.

Formal evidence was recorded by the City Coroner on Wednesday and the case was postponed to August 17.

BANK CLERK ARRESTED

Alleged Falsification Of Accounts And Cheating In Respect Of Rs. 1018

On a complaint made by the Manager of the Branch office of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. at Abdul Rehman Street, the Princes Street Police have arrested Byramji Nowroji Daboo, Parsi, a ledger clerk of the Bank, on Tuesday on charges of falsification of accounts and cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,058

The accused was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Wednesday on a remand application.

In the application it was stated that one H.A. Rehman had deposited a sum of Rs. 25--and opened a savings bank account in the Central Bank of India Ltd., Abdul Rehman Street on July 20. On July 22 an entry of Rs. 10,58 had been made on the credit side in the account of H.A. Rehman. On July 24 a sum of Rs. 1,000 was withdrawn from the account of H.A. Rehman.

FALSE ENTRY.

On examining the books of accounts it was discovered that no money had been received from H.A. Rehman on July 22 to his credit in the Bank and the entry in his account showing that a sum of Rs. 1,058 had been received was false. This false entry, it was alleged enabled H.A. Rehman to withdraw the sum of Rs. 1,000. On inquiries made it was found that the accused had made the entries in the ledger account of H.A. Rehman. A complaint was lodged with the Police and the accused was arrested.

Mr. N.N. Saher, Advocate, appearing on behalf of the accused, stated that both the offences were bailable and although bail offered at the Princess Street Police Station, it had been refused. The accused had been brought into court handcuffed, which, Counsel pointed out was both humiliating and irregular.

The Magistrate observed that the accused could be brought hand-cuffed but not into the court.

The accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 500 cash and two surities in like amount.

ALLEGED HIGH-WAY ROBBERY

Accused Released On Bail Of Rs. 1,000

Sitaram Biharilal, who has been arrested by the Gamdevi police, on the suspicion that he was a member of a gang responsible for the daring hold-up and robbery of a grocer at Walkeshwar on the night of July 25 last, was ordered to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 1,000 by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Wednesday.

THREATENED WITH KNIFE.

It appears that at about 10 p.m. on the night of July 25 last Biharilal Vasraj, a grocer was going along Walkeshwar Road when some persons followed him in a victoria. When he reached a lonely spot one of the occupants of the victoria alighted and it is stated accosted the complainant and demanded money at the point of a knife. The complainant hesitated whereupon it was alleged he was stabbed and the culprits robbed him of Rs. 200 and then drove away in the victoria.

The Gamdevi police who made investigations traced the victoria driver, and this led to the arrest of the accused.

As the police believed that the accused was one of the occupants of the victoria, they asked for time to complete investigation.

An application for bail was made on behalf of the accused and the Magistrate granted bail in the sum of Rs. 1,000 out of which Rs. 500 were to be deposited in cash.

CITY SHOP BURGLED

Police Arrest Three Persons On Suspicion

On a complaint made by one of the partners of Messrs. Amin and Bros. of Abdul Rehman Street, that their shop had been broken into on the night of August 6, and goods of the value of Rs 1,040 had been stolen the police arrested three persons found near the scene of the offence on suspicion.

Martunda Nagappa, Dawood Mahomed Sab Bachu, Shanker Maruti, the three suspects were placed before Mr Oscar H. Brown on a remand application on Wednesday morning.

In applying for the remand of the suspects into police custody, it was stated that on the night of August 6 the shop of Messrs. S. M. Amin and Bros. was broken into and two Binoculars and 9 gold rings collectively valued at Rs. 1,040 had been stolen. As a result of certain inquiries made the suspects were arrested, but as the stolen property has not been recovered, the police applied for a remand of the suspects for seven days which was granted by Magistrate.

DISCHARGED MAN DUPED ?

Victim Of Muslim Confidence Trickster ?

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Aug. 8.

The smart arrest of a Muslim youth was effected by the Kurla police after tracing his residence in Bombay within three hours of the complaint lodged at the police station. The victim of the confidence trickster was a Muslim hotel-waiter of Kurla, who was cheated by his 'friend' in respect of goods and cash collectively valued at Rs. 88.

Kaloo Dildar Hussein the complainant was, it is stated, discharged from service, last Saturday, by the hotel-keeper. Kaloo, therefore, packed all his belongings in a hand-bag, and was on the point of leaving the hotel, when one Mahomedalli Abdul Gani, aged 20, came to the hotel, and requested his "friend" to accompany him to a place, where, the former was paying a visit.

BAG WITH OLD WOMAN.

At the request of Mahomedalli, Kaloo deposited his bag with an old woman, residing at Pipe Road. Finding that the person was not at home, the accused proposed to the complainant that the latter might wait for the former at the hotel till he returned with the bag, which he would take back from the old woman.

The complainant grew suspicious, when the accused did not put in his appearance after an hour. In the course of his inquiries, he found that his Muslim "friend" had bolted with the bag.

On a complaint being lodged at 6 in the evening, the police traced the accused at his residence in Bombay and brought him down to Kurla, where he is detained in the lock-up.

CARRIED AWAY BY BIG WAVE

Two Muslim Boys Drowned At Chowpatty

"Death due to accidental drowning" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest on Wednesday held over the bodies of two unknown Muslim boys aged 10 and 12 years.

From the evidence it transpires that four Muslim boys including the deceased were bathing at the Chowpatty Seaface on Monday at 1-30 p.m. It appears that suddenly a big wave came and carried away two of them. One of them shouted out for help while he was being washed away.

Two other boys who were also bathing and were not caught the wave got frightened, and ran away. Although there were several persons who witnessed the tragedy of the two boys being washed away, none of them ventured to save them, as the sea was very rough.

The Gamdevi Police were informed and at about 4-30 the same evening, the dead bodies of the boys were found thrown away on the shore.

The police made enquiries but were not able to trace any of the relatives of the deceased.

FACTION FIGHT IN PAWVALLA STREET

Sylvester Pereira and Shabi Bastian, two Christians who were arrested as a sequel to a faction fight which occurred at Pawvalla Street on the night of July 15 last, in which another Christian named Simon Lobo was killed, were put up before Mr. I. N Mehta Presidency Magistrate. Girgaum Court on Wednesday and remanded to custody till August 23.

The police in the course of their application for remand stated that the accused were being charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Simon Lobo. The accused, it was stated took part in a fight which occurred at Powvalla Street on the night on July 15 between two factions one led by the deceased and the other by one Sheman Wali. In the course of the fight Simon Lobo (deceased) was struck a blow on the head and received serious injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died due to a fracture of the skull.

As enquiries were incomplete the police asked for the remand of the accused into custody for a fortnight.

GOSSIP ABOUT FAMILY GOADS HIM TO MURDER

Mill Worker Batters His Wife To Death With Iron Rod On Hearing Stories Of Her Alleged Infidelity

A ghastly murder of a young Maratha woman was committed on Tuesday afternoon by her own husband, as he suspected his wife of infidelity. The husband, who was informed by interested parties that his wife was going about with other men, got infuriated, and without any further enquiries in the matter, smashed her head with an iron rod. The neighbours who witnessed the incident immediately informed the police. A police head constable, rushed to the place only to find that the woman was dead with her head bashed in and blood sprinkled all over the room. The husband, who was standing in the room with the iron rod in his hand was arrested and taken to the police station.

Sub-Inspector Saldhana of the Agripada Police Station took charge of the case and began investigations.

It appears that Kautukya Bhagaji, a mill worker was living with his wife Thakibai in a room in B. I. T Chawls on Clerk Road. Kautukya's brother and two other persons also were living in the same. Kautukya had been sick all along, and was now and then hearing stories about his wife's infidelity. On Tuesday also he was again informed by some persons that his wife was going about with other men. Instead of questioning any further, it is stated, Kautukya caught hold of an iron rod and began to hammer her on the head. At the time he was beating her (3 p.m.) nobody else was in the room.

NEIGHBOURS CALL POLICE

Neighbours, who heard cries ran out and informed the police. A police head constable ran upto the room to find that life in the woman was extinct. He arrested Kautukya and took him to the Agripada police station. Kautukya's hands and clothes were blood-stained. The iron rod had also got blood stains on it.

The police officer, who visited the place found that the dead body of the woman was lying in the kitchen. The head was on a wooden stool and over it a charcoal stove had been placed. The head had been completely smashed. The officer noticed blood all over the room, and also from the wounds in the body.

From the post-mortem examination held by Dr. Nunan it was found that the woman aged about 23, was still a virgin. Death was due to several fractures in the head.

Formal evidence was recorded by the City Coroner on Wednesday at the inquest held over the body of the woman and further hearing was postponed to August 16.

Kautukya, the husband of the deceased was later placed before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, charged with murder and was remanded to police custody till August 22 to enable the police to make further enquiries.

RAINS PLAY HAVOC AT MEDAK

HYDERABAD (Deccan), August 9.

According to a report from Medak, continuous rains since the 25th July have caused considerable damage both to property and crops.

A number of houses have collapsed and others are threatened with a similan fata, while fields have been seriously inundated. The cultavators are apprehensive of the condition of their crops, especially as there is no sign of the abatement of rains.—A. P.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay Aug. 8.

Temple Lane; Ramshaw; Genoa.
Trifel; Feldstedt; Hamburg.
India; Gazzano; Java.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Anna; Conalis; Port Said.

LOADING.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Steamer Baroda for Basrah.
Steamer Trifels for Hamburg.
Steamer Naldera for Kobe.

S.S. Temple Lane:—The Messrs. Strauss & Co's steamer Tempie Lane, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Genoa, with pallast.

S.S. Trifels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Trifels, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hamburg with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S.S. India:—The M Italiana steamer, India, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Anna:—The Messrs. Strauss & Co's. steamer, Anna, will sail today for Port Said, with a cargo of linseed.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, August 9.

1 Wildenfels 3794, Antwerp 9/8, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Temple Lane 2562, N F N F Strauss & Co.
3 Tango Maru, 4238, Kobe, 13/8 N Y Kaisha.
4 City of Bristol, 4345 Karachi, 11/8 K Nixon & Co.
5 Himalaya 3904, Karachi 9/8, L Triestino.
7 India 4077, Karachi 20/8, L Triestino.
8 Karanja, 4646, Durban, 9/8 M M & Co.
9 Grifels 3768, Karachi 12/8, L Edwards Ltd.
11 White Fan 2357, Port Said, N F Strauss & Co.
14 Anna 3192, Port Said 10/8, Strauss & Co.
15 Kepwick Hall, 2,810, Antwerp 14/8, Graham's Tdg Co.
16 City of Durban 3672, Madras 12/8, F F Campbell & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Baron Ogilvy 2035, Port Said 10-8; Louis Dreyfus and Co.
2 Garbeta; 3204; NF; NF; M M and Co.
3 Barpeta, 1892, P Gulf 9/8, M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957, Busrah 10/8, M M & Co.
5 Barron Kinnaird 2022, Port Said 12/8, Louis Dreyfuss & Co.
6 Jalarajan 3146, Calcutta 13/8. Scindia S N Co.
8 Crown of Galicia; 2663 Port Said, NF, Louis Dreyfus & Co.
9 City of Hereford 3215, Liverpool 11/8, K Nixon & Co.
10/11 Alipore 3241, Japan N F M M & Co.
12/13 Gambhira; 3196; M'Coast; 9-8; M M and Co.
16 Laxmi 120, NF. NF. National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C R Gandara 3190, Rangoon 9/8, M M and Co.
D/E Nawab 3424; Rangoon 11-8; T Morrison & Co.
F Gambada 3252, N F N F M M & Co.
K Varela; 1932; NF; NF; M M & Co.
M Vasna 2043; NF; NF; M M and Co.

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N O Havre Maru 3450. Japan 12/8 O S Kaisha.
P Indira 278, Malabar Coast 10/3, Malabar Steamship Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Naldera 10/8, P & O S N Co.
Cathay 17/8, P & O S N Co.
Soudan 17/8, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Durenda 13/8 M M & Co.
Warfield 3/9 M M & Co.

FROM [illegible]

City of Khios 13/8 K N Co.
Elysia 23/8 G T Co.
City of Johannesburg 26/8 K N Co.
Clan Macbryne 20/8. J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Baronfels 18/8 L Edward Ltd.
Trauenfels 23/7 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cariguino 6/8 L T Co.
Col de Lana 23/8 L T Co.
Conte Verde 24/8, L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia 23/8 M Italiana.
Tulissee 19/8, T M Co.

FROM NEW YORK

President Pierce 10/8, F F Campbell & Co
President Monroe, 24/8 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bath 15/8 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Birmingham 14/9, F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tokiwa Maru 16/8 N Y Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 24-8 N Y Kaisha
London Maru 8/8 O S Kaisha.
Atlas Maru 23/8 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura 11/8, P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 3/9 P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore 27/9 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 25/8, P & O S N Co.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Conte Rosso 23/8. L T Co.

FROM BRISBANE

Moolton 18/8 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 12/8 M M & Co.
Kenya 26/8, M M & Co.
Tairea 9/9. M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Ranpura, 12/8 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 19/8. P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 26/8, P & O SN Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Bristol 11/8 K N Co.
C/o Hereford 11/8. K N Co.
Tarantia NF; G T C
City of Rangoon, N F K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Temple Lane, N F Strauss Co.
Trifels N F L Edwards Ltd.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Durban 12/8, F F Campbell & Co.
President Pierce 11/8, F F Campbell & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India, N F M Italiana.

FOR PORT SAID.

Crown Galicia NF, L Dreyfus & Co.
Baron Ogilvy 12/8, L Dreyfuss & Co.
Baron Kinnaird NF, L Dreyfus & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

White Fan 11/8, Strauss & Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM

Kepurckhall, 14/8, G T Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Varsova, 10/8, M M & Co.
Baroda 16/8. M M& Co.
Varela 17/8. M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Jalarajan 13/8, Scindia S N Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tango Maru 13/8, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru 12/8. O S Kaisha
Alipore, N F P & O S N Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Himalaya ..... G.L.D. 5/8 33.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Nawab ..... G.L.D. 8/8 33.
Parvati ..... „ 3/8 33.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

S.S. Tarantia for Liverpool:—17 bales wool raw Cox & Kings Ld; 19 bales wool raw, G Gumanmal; 99 bales wool raw, T Bhawarlal; 242 bales wool raw R Virchand; 231 bales wool raw V Oomershi; 59 bales wool raw D Sassoon & Co.; 2002 bags myrabollam, P Mathradas & Co.

For Manchester:—37 drums castor oil. W Latham & Co.

S.S. City of Rangoon for Liverpool:—1723 bags myrabollum, H Bhagvandas & Co.; 35 drums castor oil, W Latham & Co.; 440 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Manchester:—5 bales cotton fly. 15 bales cotton thread-waste, Cotton Waste Tdg. Co.; 175 bales cotton raw. O Suleman & Co.; 165 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi & Co.; 37 drums castor oil. W Latham & Co.

For Barcelona:—600 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 25 bales cotton raw. E. Spinner & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S.S. City of Hereford for Liverpool:—1400 bundle rattans. Jeena & Co.

S.S. Trifels for Hamburg:—1370 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji Co.

S.S. President Pierce for New York:—268 bags gum karaya. S Khetsey & Co.

For Marseilles:—619 bags mustard seed. Volkart Bros.

S.S. Kepwick Hall for Antwerp—110 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi & Co.; 68 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

For Ghent:—110 baes cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

S.S. Baron Ogilvy for Port Said:—1797 bags linseed L. Dreffus & Co.

S.S. India for Naples:—600 bags linseed K M Nathoo.

For Genoa:—1220 bags linseed, K M Nathoo.

For Marseilles:—3500 bags castor seed, Birla Bros.

S. S. City of Bristol for Dunkirk:—165 bales cotton raw B Mavji & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, A Padar & Co.

S.S. City of Durban for New York:—21 cases cotton goods, Thos Cook & on; 544 bags flea-seed and 201 bags vegetable seed, A. Virji & Co.; 312 bags fleaseed. J. Dayal.

S.S. Havre Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros. 275 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 225 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S.S. Naldera for Hongkong:—82 bags apricots, D Mavji & Co.; 100 bags apricot, H Velji & Co.; 150 bags apricot Shah and Co.; 200 bags jaradaloo, H A Sukur & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 9.

S.S. Begum; Agents; T. Morrison & Co., from Probolingo:—18479 bags sugar.

From Semarang:—4857 bags sugar.

From Colombo:—10 drums lubricating oil.

From Tuticorin:—13 bales cotton yarn, 37 bags oorid husk.

S.S. Tango Maru; Agents: N Y Kaisha, Ltd., from Nagoya:—300 bags sugar candy, 465 cases boxes in shook, 420 cases cotton shirting, 53 cases clocks, 65 cases glassware, 280 cases porcelain ware.

From Yokohama:—168 bales silk piecegoods, 95 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods, 36 cases glass ware, 100 cases aluminium circles 53 cases toys.

From Osaka:—40 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods, 50 cases cotton yarn, 40 drums paint, 100 bundles wire, 200 drums chemicals, 90 cases rubber goods, 100 cases rayon goods, 200 cases cotton piecegoods, 30 cases enamel ware, 60 cases cycle parts, 230 cases cotton shirting, 25 cases cotton shirting, 80 cases tinware, 21 cases rayon yarn, 700 kegs red lead, 120 kegs dyestuff, 2026 bundles brassware, 1000 cases glassware.

From Kobe:—200 cases silk goods, 235 cases straw boards, 200 cases beer, 83 cases tea, 190 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods, 450 cases cotton piecegoods, 73 cases cotton shirtings, 120 cases earthen ware, 50 cases glassware, 90 cases toys, 40 cases rubber ware, 350 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings.

From Tokyo:—100 drums chemicals, 63 cases cotton yarn, 30 cases clocks.

From Shimidzu:—127 packages tea.

From Moji:—240 pieces sanitary ware, 339 bales paper, 200 cases brassware, 50 cases vegetable wax.

From Shanghai:—15 bales cotton yarn, 50 cases antimony, 93 cases raw silk, 113 cases silk yarn.

From Hongkong:—50 cases syrup, 125 bags sugar candy, 900 cases firecrackers.

From Canton:—29 cases matting, 750 cases cassia, 25 cases galangal.

From Singapore:—900 bags sago flour, 65 slabs tin, 141 bags betelnuts, 32 bags damar batu.

From Penang:—97 bags betelnuts, 624 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—48 packages tea, 3699 bags copra, 80 bundles gunnies.

S.S. Risaldar; Agents: T M & Co., from Rangoon:—11631 bags rice.

From Cochin:—16 cases rubber, 901 bales cotton, 278 H/c tea.

From Calicut:—400 bales cotton, 446 bags cocoanuts, 148 bales coir rope. 150 bales coir yarn, 44 H/c tea.

S.S. Havre Maru; Agents: O S Kaisha, from Yokohama:—20 cases spun silk yarn, 65 cases toys, 92 packages motor car tyres and tubes, 150 H chests green tea, 84 cases school slates, 280 bales straw boards.

From Tokio:—160 cases grey mercerised cotton yarn, 39 cases clocks, 46 cases toys, 510 cases Japanese beer, 500 cases Asahi beer.

From Nagoya:—400 bags sugar candy, 167 cases porcelain tiles, 107 cases glassware, 434 bales grey cotton shirting, 535 cases porcelainware.

From Yokkaichi:—82 cases earthenware, 30 cases enamelled ware.

From Osaka:—147 cases cotton piecegoods, 26 cases felt hats, 87 cases cotton hosiery, 88 cases white mercerized cotton yarn, 27 cases metal goods, 750 cases iron wire nails, 2058 cases brass circles 271 cases glassware, 250 kegs red lead, 120 cases glass bangles, 236 drums sodium sulphide, 113 cases enamelled ware, 94 bales white cotton shirting, 110 bales grey cotton shirting, 100 cases porcelain tiles, 52 cases glass bottles, 50 drums caustic soda, 59 cases bicycle fittings.

From Kobe:—85 cases refined camphor, 20 cases refined sulphur, 71 cases toys, 136 cases straw boards, 305 cases cotton piecegoods, 20 cases silk piecegoods, 38 cases cotton hosiery, 31 cases woollen piecegoods, 52 cases cotton under shirts, 40 cases rubber balls, 16 cases stationery, 750 kegs paste paint, 250 cases varnish paint, 738 reels galv. barbed wire, 500 bags soda ashes, 30 cases soap, 100 cases Japan green tea, 135 cases porcelain toys.

From Moji:—500 cases washing soap, 252 cases Sakura beer, 120 casks Portland cement, 200 bundles paper, 399 cases brass circles.

From Hongkong:—151 jottas firecrackers, 25 packages cassia, 50 packages sugar candy.

From Singapore:—485 bags betalnuts, 260 bags sago flour, 250 bundles sugar candy, 45 bundles gum benjamin.

From Penang:—141 bags betelnuts, 75 slabs refined tin, 150 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—3893 bags copra, 25 bags plumbago.

S.S. Fager; Agents: F F Campbell and Co., Ltd., from Bangkok:—152 pieces teak squares, 1665 pieces and 976 bundles teak scantlings, 14406 pieces teak plank scantling.

From Port Blair:—400 bundles veneers, 2718 bags splints.

S.S. Varsova; Agents: M M & Co., from Karachi:—27 cases Persian cigarettes, 81 bales Persian cotton raw, 74 bags white zira, 56 cases assafoetida, 12096 bags wheat, 1056 bags fruits dried.

From Busrah:—260 bags barley.

From Mohammerah:—41 bundles wool, 109 bundles attari, 141 bags salted skin.

From Koweit:—13 bundles sheep skin.

From Bushire:—53 bags fruits dried, 26 jottas hing, 106 bags attari, 60 bags gum benjamin, 40 bundles goat skins.

From B'Abbas:—69 bales cotton 6 bags attari, 10 bags zira.

From Muscat:—31 bundles salted fish, 165 boxes wet dates, 135 bags sardines, 750 bags dry dates.

VALUABLE LESSONS OF EVEREST EXPEDITION

Mr. Ruttledge Narrating Story Of His Venture Says, His Objective Was Not Achieved Due To Abnormal Weather Conditions

SIMLA, August 7.

Under the joint auspices of the United Service Institution and the Himalayan Club, Mr. Ruttledge gave a lecture on the Everest Expedition of 1933 at the Gaiety Theatre this evening.

Among those present were the Governor of the Punjab and Lady Emerson, the Commander-in-Chief, Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, a large number of civil and military officers, about 120 members of the United Service Institution and twenty members of the Himalayan Club.

General Sir Walter Leslie in introducing Mr. Ruttledge said that they all knew him by repute and had watched with the greatest interest the fight he and his companions had made to conquer the Everest. Unfortunately, even determination, organisation and leadership could not always command success.

ABNORMAL WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Mr. Ruttledge spoke for about an hour and illustrated his lecture by lantern slides which at once brought home to the audience the most difficult and dangerous character of the adventure. After detailing, the course of the expedition from one stage to another, Mr. Ruttledge concluded by saying that abnormal weather conditions were the dominant factor in the whole expedition, which really compelled him and his colleagues to turn back. He narrated in detail the various lessons which they had learnt from the last expedition which would bear considerable influence on the next expedition which he hoped would be sometime in 1935.

He paid glowing and handsome tribute to the three non-commissioned Gurkra officers and porters who showed the most exemplary courage and set a high example of human endurance.

GOVERNOR'S THANKS.

The Governor of the Punjab in thanking Mr. Ruttledge expressed the gratitude of the audience for the most fascinating account of the expedition in which many qualities of endurance and spirit of adventure of the British people were dominant traits. He characterised the present attempt as a disappointment, but certainly not as a failure. Although the main objective was not achieved due to abnormal weather conditions, the last expedition had taught many valuable lessons which would bear fruit in the next attempt.

The success of the last expedition was due to excellent organisation and leadership, and it was a very happy expedition which exhibited the greatest importance of good team work under most difficult conditions which afforded wonderful test of a man's character. The keynote was acclimatisation. His Excellency said that it was most remarkable that there was no casualty. He said that a good deal of valuable experience had been gained during the last expedition, the most important of which was the value of wireless.

TRIBUTE TO ROYAL CORPS. OFFICERS.

He paid handsome tribute to the excellent work of the officers of the Royal Corps of Signals and also the three non-commissioned Gurkha officers. The Governor mentioned that Major General Twiss who had acted as the liason officer of the expedition had told him that the army had learnt many valuable lessons, particularly with regard to wireless communication which they had not known before.

Concluding he thanked Mr. Ruttledge for his visit to Simla and expressed great admiration for what had been achieved under his leadership.

The Governor hoped that the next expedition would be delayed beyond two years.—A. P.

The Man With The "Grasshopper Mind"

YOU know this man as well as you know YOURSELF. His mind nibbles at EVERYTHING and masters NOTHING.

At the OFFICE he always takes up the EASIEST thing first puts it down when it gets HARD, and starts something else. JUMPS, from ONE THING TO ANOTHER all the time!

There are thousands of these PEOPLE WITH GRASSHOPPER MINDS in the world. In fact they are the very people who do the world's MOST TIRESOME TASKS—and get but a PITTANCE for their work.

They do the world's routine drudgery. Day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year—ENDLESSLY—they HANG ON to the jobs that are smallest-salaried, longest-houred, least interesting, and poorest-futured!

IF YOU have a "grasshopper mind" you know that this is TRUE. And you know WHY it is true. Even the BLAZING SUN can't burn a hole in a little piece of TISSUE PAPER unless its rays are focussed and concentrated ON ONE SPOT!

A BRAIN THAT BALKS at sticking to ONE THING FOR MORE THAN A FEW MINUTES surely cannot be depended upon to get you anywhere in your YEARS of life!

The TRAGEDY of it all is this: you know you are merely jumping HERE AND THERE. Yet you also know that you have WITHIN YOU the intelligence, the earnestness and the ability that can take you right to the high place you want to reach in life!

What can you DO about it? That is the question you are asking yourself. Here is a suggestion

Send to-day for a copy of the Booklet "The Efficient Mind." There are no obligations whatever attached to it.

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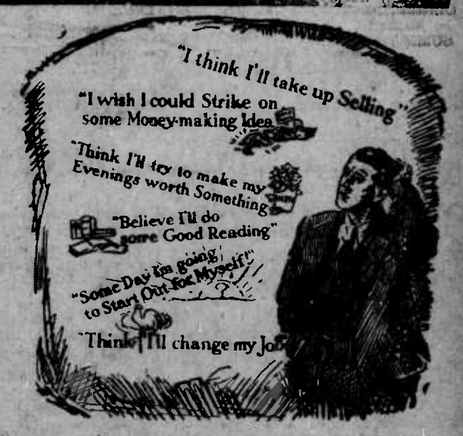
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1933

TRAGIC TALE OF SUFFERING

In answer to questions in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Finance Member unfolded a tragic tale of the happenings in North Kanara District. Sir Ghulam Hussein told the Council, that, during the six months from August, 1932, to January, 1933, there were 57 attachments in Sidapur Taluka, 253 forfeitures, 12 sales of moveable property and seven sales of immoveable property for the recovery of Rs. 7,709-6-11. Obviously the Government revenue demands were fulfilled, and thus the prestige of the administration was upheld, though in the process hundreds of cultivators were beggared and literally thrown into the street. We do not know whether this is a state of things of which the Government are proud; at least the public cannot be.

IMPOSSIBLE DEMAND

In the same answer Sir Ghulam Hussein was good enough to give particulars of the Government revenue demand, the income of the garden land, its rental—all ascertained by an official who is reponsible for the revenue collection of the Taluka. According to these figures the approximate income per acre is Rs. 150, Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 "according as the garden is of superior, medium or inferior quality," while the total expense comes to Rs. 135, Rs. 102 and Rs. 66 per acre, leaving the grower Rs. 15, minus Rs. 2 and Rs. 9 respectively according to the quality of the land. But the income figure is absolutely out of the mark and anybody who takes the trouble will find it far less than is indicated in the answer.

As it is, the Government can hardly pretend that it leaves a bare margin of profit even to the Indian cultivator! We have no desire to go into the other details furnished in the answer, but it is enough to say that the Government have been convicted out of their own mouth.

LEAST THEY CAN DO

What is the result of these large scale evictions in a Taluka like Sidapur, which is over-grown with forest and where the cultivators have to live in the midst of thick jungle, infested by tigers and other wild animals and the more deadly mosquito? They have been actually thrown out of the land, in the cultivation of which they and their forefathers have spent large amounts and put immense labour. Sidapur has no industry whatever, like the whole Kanara District. It is not their fault if prices of commodities have gone down to a figure which barely covers the cost of cultivation.

The least the Government should do,—and it is their bounden duty—is to give these fallen people immediate relief by way of remission and monetary help. At present they are doing worse. Even those who want to help these starving cultivators are unable to do so, because the Emergency laws are staring them in the face. They can help them only at the risk of being jailed.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

A couple of years ago a Committee of leaders from Kanar went into the question and they have written a report which condemns the policy Government have inaugurated in the District. The first thing the Government should now do is to extend their helping hand to these cultivators not only in Sidapur Taluka, but in every Taluka in the District, and appeal to the generous hearted public to prevent their countrymen from suffering the pangs of starvation. Houses have been broken up, families disrupted and dispersed and yet nothing is being done for them. Worse still, they are prosecuting men who were helping them to save themselves. There can be no greater condemnation of the present system than that.

Congressmen's Dilemma

The position of the Congress continues to be extremely unsatisfactory. It is by now sufficiently clear that the vast majority of Congressmen are unwilling, for one reason or other, to carry on individual Civil Disobedience. Nor are they in a position to carry on any other programme on behalf of Congress so long as it is in any way connected with Civil Disobedience. That is the position both because Government's ban on Congress Committees continues and the Congress President has ordered them to cease functioning.

Puzzled as to what to do next Congressmen called upon Mr. Aney to convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, which alone, in the absence of a special session of the Congress, can settle disputed questions authoritatively and in a manner compelling obedience. But Mr. Aney has not so far paid any heed to this demand and is now reported to have announced that he will soon court jail. If his successor also continues to ignore the demand for a meeting of the A.I.C.C., discontent and dissension among Congressmen will increase considerably and may seriously strain Congress discipline.

Already attempts are being made to start new organisations or to revive old ones to carry on the national struggle for Swaraj on new lines. One cannot be sure that these organisations will be fully amenable to Congress discipline. The Bengal Nationalists are understood to have tentatively decided to abjure Civil Disobedience in any form and to inaugurate a new party on the lines of the Swaraj Party. It will use the new Councils and also carry on a constructive programme outside them. A similar but better organised attempt is being made at Poona by Congressmen and sympathisers. They are understood to have issued a manifesto, for the present confidential, conceding the good work done by Civil Disobedience but adding at the same time that the movement has now considerably slackened and needs to be "reinforced with a view to bringing greater pressure on the Government for the accomplishment of the Nation's object."

A new and comprehensive programme is now absolutely necessary, whether it be in lieu of or in addition to Civil Disobedience. But every possible attempt should be made to work it out under Congress auspices. Moreover first things must be considered first. We feel sure that, if and when the new Councils are inaugurated there will be little or no opposition to the programme of utilising them. But they are still a pretty long way off. Just at present agitation is necessary to compel Government to make the Councils and the Constitution in general worth using. And it behoves earnest Congressmen to concentrate their efforts on such agitation without distracting public attention by discussing distant issues. A full programme for immediate adoption would be best formulated by the A.I.C.C.

For ourselves we have always urged that Swadeshi, communal unity and organisation of Labour, both urban and rural, should be the foremost items of any new programme. Since the Congress President is not likely to convene a meeting of the A.I.C.C. of his own will, it is necessary formally to requisition an early meeting of that body in accordance with the Congress constitution.

Friends Of Labour !

While we are strongly opposed to the incursion of separatism or communalism in the Corporation, we have every sympathy with Mr. B. R. Bakhle's efforts to give Labour in Bombay a proper share of representation in the affairs of the City, to the revenue of which the largest share is contributed by them. At present only after much effort, and against the opposition of the Corporation Labour has secured a foothold in that body, but at best, it is very precarious and Labour can hardly make itself heard and much less felt in the administration of the City.

Some of the members of the Corporation in the Council, who opposed Mr. Bhakle's amendment, seemed highly satisfied with what they claim to have done for Labour. But what is the fact? The housing conditions in the city are abominable and what have the Corporation done to improve them? It is no use telling us that in London or in Timbuctoo the conditions are worse, whether it is true or not, and of course, it is untrue.

The principle of reservation of seats may be "vicious and mischievous" as Mr. J.B. Petit said, but he, as much as anyboly, has fought hard and long against lowering of the franchise, and until the franchise is widened, the representatives of Labour must seek other means of finding their way to the Corporation and its Committees. The Corporation defeated the efforts of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, both for manhood franchise and in the alternative for lowering it to Rs. 5 or less and have since thrown out similar propositions. In face of this, to say that the interests of Labour are safe in the hands of the Corporation, is not only an exaggeration, but a positive misstatement of facts.

Mr. V.N. Chandavarker glibly told the Council that the "Interests of Labour have never suffered in the Corporation." Mr. Chandavarkar must not stake everything on the shortness of other people's memories, though it may be very convenient for him to forget some inconvenient things. A few years ago, when there was a general strike of mill-workers in the city and there was a proposal brought forward for giving relief to the men by giving them work at the expense of the City, Mr. Chandavarker and his mill-owner friends stoutly opposed the move, and when it was eventually passed, the then Municipal Commissioner failed to give effect to it. In every strike of the mill-workers against the owners, the Corporation have refused to raise their little finger to relieve the starving workers and their families, because it is the stronghold of capitalists and their friends, and all vested interests.

We would much rather have the principle of election in such matters, as we do not want men like Dr. Solanki or Mr. Bole to be nominated by the Government to look after Labour. These gentlemen have nothing, or very little, in common with the workers, and they are mere nominees of the Government. They would not have the ghost of a chance in open election. It is time for Mr. Chandavarker and men of his persuasion to reconcile themselves to the fact that they can no longer prevent the incursion of Labour into the citadels of Capitalism and Privilege. The Improvements Committee must do more than it has done to build decent houses for the poor, instead of opening up fine avenues for the luxurious equipages of the rich while providing chawls like prisons for the working classes. It is here that a real worker can do much to improve the lot of his other fellow-workers. The idea of the interests of Labour being safe in the hands of Mr. Chandavarker and his friends is laughable.

MR. C. P. PALARIET AND INDORE STATE

On the 19th April last we published in our news columns a report from an Indore correspondent, headed "Responsible for Loss of 10 Lakhs," containing statements regarding Mr. C. R. Palairet M. I. Mech, M. I. E. E, Commerce and Industry Member, Holkar State, to the effect that as he (Mr. Palairet) had failed to give a proper reply to the adviser to His Highness the Maharaja in connection with the Mills taxes enquiry, the Government of the Maharaja had served a notice, through the Foreign Department on Mr. Palairet for causing a loss of about ten lakhs of rupees to the State in minority period. It was also added that the case would be conducted before Chief Justice Patkar in open court.

We are now informed that these statements are untrue and without any foundation. We are sorry that "The Chronicle" should have inadvertently given them publicity and offer Mr. Palairet our sincere apology for any annoyance their publication may have caused him.

MUSLIM DECADENCE IN HYDERABAD

Passion For Service And Foreign Luxury

By "SCRUTATOR."

Every dispassionate student of the present-day Hyderabad will be struck by the downward trend of the local Muslims.

The census of 1921 registered a fall in their population to the extent of 6 per cent. The latest figures, I understand, are even worse. At the census of the same year, information regarding four infirmities, viz., insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy, was recorded, from which it could be gathered that Muslims suffer most from these infirmities, the production of those afflicted to every 100,000 of the Muslim population being 246, the highest on record.

The death-rate amongst Muslims, particularly Muslim women, is also the highest. In the report for 1339 F, it can be gathered that the death-rate in the City of Hyderabad and suburbs was as high as 33.44 per 'mille,' while the birth-rate was 16.67. As this area is a predominantly Muslim area, the figures may safely serve as showing the death and birth rates of this community. The less said of their physical condition, therefore, the better.

The Muslims residing in rural areas are slightly better off only in this particular respect. In all other respects, i.e., economically, intellectually and culturally, they are simply nowhere. If you hear their names, you will never be able to recognise whether the person is a Hindu, or a Muslim, or a Christian or an animist. The corruption of their names is symbolic and symptomatic of the corruption and disintegration in the various spheres of the lives.

DECEPTIVE APPEARANCE.

The Muslims residing in cities and towns, give one an impression that they are economically, intellectually and culturally very well-off. You will see the young folk among them attired in the latest Bond Street fashion, with monocles and gloves, speaking faultless English, and talking disparagingly of everything ancient and local.

If they have not been abroad.

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

WILL THEY MAKE TROUBLE?

The Nazi Auxiliary Police are to be disbanded from the 15th of this month, because, according to Goering they have "completely fulfilled the purpose of their formation," which was to help Hitler to climb to power.

The problem which will face Hitler now will be—how to pacify these hooligans who have been accustomed to license and abuse of power. Already there have been signs of revolt against the proposals for disbanding this newly created organisation.

The Brown Army consists of criminals, it is stated, and the scum of Germany. This can be well believed from its brutality and bestiality in dealing with innocent citizens.

We wrote sometime ago that there were signs of trouble in Germany and the Nazi army is demanding bread. If they are to be deprived of their work, then we shall have more trouble.

BRITISH NAZIS

Both Canada and South Africa, according to statistics, prefer European immigrant to Indian. In 1932 as many as 909 Northern Europeans went to Canada as immigrants; in the same year 291 Lithuanians went to South Africa to settle down there.

While Indians are being sent out of South Africa, in fulfilment of a White South Africa policy, or due to depression, other white men are being welcomed as settlers, and perhaps when there are jobs going are given preference over Indians.

And yet our Ottawa Knight, who is gracing the Assembly chair, is still unrepentent. While Indian raw products are given 10 per cent. preference, Indians themselves are pushed out of every Dominion and even Colony.

Such is the Empire of which Indians are asked to be proud to belong to. The "Leader" very rightly twits Sir Austen Chamberlain on getting into a state of hysterical indignation over the treatment of Jews and Communists by Nazis, while Indians are allowed to be humiliated and treated as undesirables by the Whites.

The reactions of such a blind policy are not very favourable in this country and cannot make relations in the future harmonious.

HOW IS IT DONE?

We fail to understand how there can be any interim trade agreement with Japan, such as the Japanese Ambassador in London has been asked to negotiate with the British Foreign Office.

It is not India alone, which has been suffering at the hands of Japan. From everywhere there is the same complaint about Japanese dumping, and they all require some kind of relief for themselves.

At the same time Japan continues to boycott Indian cotton, and now she is thinking of excluding Rangoon rice from the Japanese market, ostensibly because there is a glut of Japanese produce.

Japan cannot have it both ways. She cannot boycott and at the same time ask for a free market to kill all indigenous industries in every country.

The wonder is how Japan can afford to make cheap goods on such a large scale, climb the tariff wall and sell them in obviously hostile markets at prices which are so low that any fair competition is impossible.

UNJUSTIFIABLE COMPLACENCE

Replying to a question in the Council on the working of the Prostitution Act, Mr. R. D. Bell superfluously remarked that no legislation could stop prostitution and betrayed unjustifiable complacence in adding that the Act has eradicated brothels.

Nobody expects Government to end prostitution, but as regards its commercialised form in the shape of brothels run by third parties, it is a travesty of the facts to assume that they are now non-existent.

More vigilance on the part of the police and a little more co-operation with private agencies will reveal to everyone but the wilfully blind the existence of many more brothels than are safe or decent for the City.

Even as regards uncommercialised prostitution, it can be considerably reduced if the prostitutes are not allowed to make themselves indecently conspicuous in the city's highways and the numerous bars and other resorts.

COMMUNALISTS AT WORK

Mischievous attempts are being made by reactionaries to inject the poison of communalism into the Women's movement in India following the bold nationalist stand taken by the women's representatives before the Joint Select Committee.

The Special Correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" at Simla states that the Muslim members of the All-India Women's Conference and other allied organisations have opposed the memorandum presented by these bodies to the Committee demanding joint electorates and that Begum Shaha Nawaz "entered a strong protest against its presentation."

It is curious, however, that no message from London has been received here showing that either the Begum Saheba or any other Muslim delegate to the Committee referred to any opposition of the Muslim members of the women's organisations to joint electorates or other features of the memorandum.

Moreover the women's demands have been before the country for about three years without being challenged by any women's organisation.

We cannot but suspect that communalists are now attempting to spread communal discord among women. We have no doubt that Indian women will treat these attempts with the contempt they deserve.

Readers' Views

PRAYERS AND LIFE

From "Zoroastrian."

I see from your valued columns that the Viceroy and other distinguished persons attended Divine Service last Sunday at St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay to offer prayers to Almighty God for all His blessings. It was all to the good.

But though it is granted that prayer is a duty that belongs to all states and conditions of men, yet prayers, are so far from being a sufficient devotion, that they are the smallest part of it. We are to praise God with words and prayers, because it is a possible way of glorifying God who has given us such faculties as may be so used. But then as words are but small things in themselves, as times of prayer are but little, if compared with the rest of our lives; so, that devotion which consists in times and forms of prayers, is but a very small thing, if compared to that devotion which is to appear in every other part and circumstance of our lives.

I do not intend to lessen the true and great value of prayers either public or private but only to shew that they are certainly but a very slender part of devotion, when compared to a devout life.

All men as men have one and the same important business, to live according to the excellency of the religious spirit and to make the sublime precepts of religion the rule and measure of all their tempers in common life. All people are to pray for holiness, wisdom and divine tempers and to make themselves as fit as they can for heaven. All Religions including Christianity, call us to deny ourselves; to forsake the pride and vanity of riches; to live in the profound state of humility; to reject the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life; to bear injuries, to forgive and and bless our enemies; to love mankind as God loves them; to give up our whole heart and affections to God and to strive to enter through this gate into a life of eternal happiness.

This is the common devotion which all sages have taught in order to make it the common life of all men. So that, as William Law says in his "Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life" (Every Man's Library Re. 1-8) "unless the common course of our lives be according to the common spirit of our prayers, our prayers are so far from being a real or sufficient degree of devotion that they become an empty lip-labour or what is worse a notorious hypocrisy."

Would "Christian" England hold India in political and economic bondage if her people were faithful to the teaching of the religion they profess? Would 'Christian' Europe be chaotic?

GOAN EMIGRATION FUND

From Joaduim Ribiero.

I like a life of peace and quiet and have no wish at all to be drawn into the turmoil that seems to have enveloped the Bombay Goans. But there is a statement in Mr. L. G. Siqueira's letter which must not go unrefuted lest it misleads your readers. Mr. Siqueira informs us that about Rs. 10,000 have already been distributed by the Emigration Fund Committee. I will give a few facts which are certainly very illuminating.

The Committee came into existence about a year ago to give relief to unemployed Goans—who must certainly be not less than 5,000 in a community of 50,000—I stand to be corrected Rs. 10,000 has been distributed! Will Mr. Siqueira tell us how much of this has gone towards calaries, rent, loans to friends, honorariums, etc. They have been established to give relief to Goans in Bombay and one of the first acts is to get unemployed friends from Goa to work as clerks in the Committee's office. I am sorry that all this has to be brought out before the public But Mr. Siqueira, a prominent member of the Emigrant Fund Committee, has asked for it.

As regards the Goan Union, I am not a paying member but it has my whole-hearted adherence. We Goans have not fallen so low as to be led by strutting professors and third standard tally clerks—and if such a time does come at all, heaven help us.

ENROLMENT OF ACCOUNTANTS

From "Accountant"

I have read with interest an article appeared on the above subject in your last Friday's issue.

I entirely agree with the writer in denouncing the way in which Rule No. 8 is being applied. The ordinary way of getting one's name is by passing the G D A and serving three years' Articleship. Three years' Articles is also dispensed with in faovur of nine years' service.

When nine years' service has been recognised as equivalent to three years' Aricles, I do not see any reason why Public Practice or service in Accountancy line for a certain number of years be not recognised as equivalent to such Articles. These rules were framed in 1932 and at that time it was brought to the notice of the Government by various Commercial Bodies as well as by the Public that, while recognising need of organising the profession and making the entrance thereto on definite lines, claims of those who are already in the profession but could not get admission according to new rules, should not be forgotten. All may not have all the technical qulifications required by the new rules. Government realised the importance of the claims of such persons and hence the rule No. 8 was framed so as to enable the Governor-General-in-Council in dispensing with some of the technicalities wanted in the persons seeking admission. Accordingly Mr Tannan who has no apparent technical accountancy qualification is admitted to the Profession

For the sake of equity and justice the Government should reconsider such reasonale claims and banish the doubts enterained by the Public at the time when this Rule was framed that the discretionary powers vested in the Government are always utilised not for the benefit of the Public.

RATNAGIRI ROAD SCANDAL

From V. S. Dalvi.

The Local Board Road connecting three villages viz., Aravali, Shiroda and Redi, admeasuring the length of four miles has been one of the causes of every day torture to the pedestrians and the animals carrying the carts.

The metal used for the so-called maccadamization of the Road has become loose and hence a terrible cause to prick the feet. The sides of the Road at certain places have sunk Basin-shaped and oblong hollows are everywhere. Some sides of the culverts have given way. Near the Mochemad Creek a very deep ditch has been formed on the Board Road and though it has been a dangerous zone for the last two years, no fencing is put around it so far nor is any arrangement for keeping a light during the nights for the safety of the pedestrians yet made

It is indeed a grave reproach to the Department responsible to keep the road in such a damnable condition for three villages which pay taxes amounting to over thirty thousand rupees under various heads. Will not the Board do its duty to the Public?

KURLA ELECTION PETITION

From Our Correspondent.

Apropos of the letter of Mr. G. R. Datar (published in Monday's issue) with regard to the remark of the Assistant Judge, who dismissed with costs his petition challenging the election of Mr. D. R. Mokashi to the Kurla Municipality, I quote below an important portion from the judgment.

"The applicant has given up various allegations. This shows that he was not very precise in getting the information and alleging it against the opponent The owner of the motor car states that he does not usually let on hire. Mr. Fitwala and Mr. Ganpule are two witnesses.

Mr. Fitwala's brother was the agent of the petitioner. Mr. Ganpule denies that he was an agent of the petitioner; however, the petitioner admits that he was his agent. This shows that both these witnesses take to some extent special interest in the petitioner. So I am not inclined to think that they may not exaggerate the fact of sometimes lending of the car into a usual business on the part of the owner. I am not, therefore, prepared to accept their testimony in preference to the words of the owner. "The owner is not shown to have any special interest in the opponent or the municipal affairs."

LONDON LETTER

No Shame If Indian Jails Are Full

HOARE'S SWAN SONG IN COMMONS COMMITTEE

Churchill Wants Policy Of Modern Fascism In India

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 29.

There was the usual annual debate in the Committee of the House of Commons during the vote of supply for the Secretary of State. Sir Samuel Hoare, following the customs from times immemorial, gave out his swan song of how a wretched country, India, overpopulated by colour prejudice, and people who have no human intelligence and who have been looked after by "God's own Englishmen". If the Indian jails are full of prisoners, the Secretary of State does not consider it a shame to the rulers of England as an act of tyranny and fascism, if the Meerut prisoners have a scandalous trial, the Secretary of State has no repentance, but he made the House to believe as if these prisons were schools, where naughty children were sent for training in good citizenship.

Mr. Churchill told the Committee of the House that the greatest happiness of the Die-Hard Tories lay in the fact that they have succeeded with the help of a convenient Viceroy to continue the present policy of Great Britain. Of course, Mr. Churchill pointed out once again that in spite of the appearance of harshness of Lord Willingdon's rule, it was free from inhuman bloodshed, which had characterised the regime of Lord Irwin and the ill-fated Labour Government. Mr. Churchill had many side thrusts against Mr. Wedgwood Benn who had predicted greater bloodshed and wider military operations if the Viceroy broke Lord Irwin's 'comradie' with Mahatma Gandhi and his party.

CHURCHILL'S THREAT.

Mr. Churchill was contemptuous towards Mr. Wedgwood Benn and his speech was highly sarcastic of Sir Samuel Hoare. It was less a criticism of the policy of the Government and more of a further threat and ultimatum to the 'National' Government to pursue a policy of open modern fascism in India instead of Parliamentary camouflage so far used by respective British Governments in governing a conquered and slave country like India.

Quite opposed to the sentiment and spirit of Mr. Churchill's speech were two notable speeches from Liberal and Conservative M.P.s, who strongly urged the continuation of Parliamentary deception in treating Indian politicians as school children in a political kindergarten. These speakers were Mr. Hales and Mr. Robert Barnays They seem to appreciate keenly, that the so called mission of Britain of spreading modern culture in India must always be run along lines of filling British pockets and they both consider it, therefore, advisable to keep up all the outward appearances of friendship and co-operation with such Congress leaders who also were appreciative of profits from trade, commerce and industry.

When Mr. Maxton was twitting Mr. Barnays on his strange standard of freedom of press and speech in India, Mr. Barnays betrayed his imperialist attithde that what they repressed in India was sedition and what they upheld in Britain was genuine freedom of press and speech. There is no doubt that these two speakers betrayed the underlining fears in the minds of several British merchants that if any extreme politics openly broke with the mercantile section of the Indian National Congress, they might have a bad debt.

LANSBURY'S DEFENCE

The really interesting speeches for India to note were one from Mr. Lansbury and the other from Mr. Maxton. Mr. Lansbury was a sample of an ex-Cabinet Minister in the Labour Government standing in the House in sack cloth and ashes and pleading India's cause with a contrite heart. The enormities and repressions of the late Labour Government in two and half years of their giddy power were indeed greater than the enormities of any previous Tory Governments during the regime of four or five years. The Meerut prisoners, the Gharwali troops, the Cawnpore prisoners, and Bhagat Sing were all victims of the Labour Government. Indian jails were never so densely packd with political prisoners, even during the time of Indian Mutiny of 1857 as was done by the last weakminded and bigotedly national Labour Government. Now Mr. Lansbury had the difficult task of playing the part of the leader of the Opposition and also of maintaining his almost lost reputation for non-violence. Mr. Lansbury's only excuse, and an extremely poor excuse, was that whatever the Labour Government did was two years ago, meaning thereby that India two years ago was a savage country that deserved to be governed by bullets. Here is a characteristic sentence from Mr. Lansbury's speech. "He (Sir Samuel Hoare) may ask, as was asked on the last occasion, what the Labour Government did or did not do. Nearly two years have passed since the Labour Government went out of office. I will submit to any censure that I have earned as a Member of that Government, but I am speaking now two years after the event." Any way, two years or twenty years after the event, Mr. Lansbury's story is the same. India must remain inside the British Empire, but the British Empire must try to make India happy and prosperous.

GLOOMY PAST.

As far as intentions and personal motives are concerned Mr. Lansbury can certainly with all due modesty put himself to be the best type of English man who would have liked to give to India light, liberty, love, and prosperity if such a thing was possible, but Mr. Lansbury, the best sample of a good intentioned Englishman, knew that when he and his colleagues had to rule India they had to do so through the darkness of prison cells, through the policeman's batons, lathis, and with rifle, shots. Mr. Lansbury has not yet learnt the elementary right of every people to be a free nation in the world first and foremost. He has not yet learnt that if India is within the British Empire and even if she were permitted to look after her own good, she would still be expected to be partial towards her step mother, Britain, and to be unjust and unfair relatively to other nations of the world. Mr. Lansbury's sloppiness in this direction is now heavily checkmated at public meetings by the communists and also by the non-communist members of the League Against Imperialism. He has, therefore, learnt to think twice before he ventures at public meetings to give his prescription of imperialist slavery for the people of India, but in the safe precincts of the House of Commons, and trying to shine by comparison with Mr. Churchill he was able to deliver his sentimental but imperialist speech without contradiction.

CHURCHILL

MAXTON'S DUAL ROLE.

Mr. James Maxton used even braver words than Mr. Lansbury, but was hardly different in his direct demand for India's independence and severance from the Empire. Before venturing to use the ambiguous words "India's independence", he had carefully used the words that there was agitation in India for "Home Rule." Mr. Maxton who day after day adds to his reputation as a past master in left wing phraseology has thus made his speech adroitly capable of a double meaning. His Indian admirers may think that he was fighting for India's severance from the Empire, and his parliamentary colleague were entitled to believe that he was advocating a constitutional Dominion Status for India. He wasted a lot of the time of the Committee in preaching homily to Mr. Barnays as to what the Liberal Party's principle sought to be and to Mr. Churchill if once upon a time he had been making, inciting e avagant speeches or not.

Mr. Maxton's mind and heart were no different at all from Mr. Lansbury's. He also believes in the imperialist philosophy that it is humanly possible for British rule in India to be humane and for the good of India and without benefit to Great Britain. He makes the same appeal to the Secretary of State for India which the reactionary Indian liberals are making, and yet Mr. Maxton wants to maintain in our eyes a reputation as a Socialist revolutionary. Here is Mr. Maxton's reactionary, common place political confusion. "I hope that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir Samuel Hoare) while he made a speech to soothe the conciences of the Committee will not allow his own conscience to be soother, but will go to his task at the India Office determined that while he is there some serious attempt will be made to show the Indian people that British rule in India has not been a mere tyranny of an exploiting nation over an exploited nation, that we have not gone there merely for pleasure for ourselves."

IGNORANT CHILDREN.

Mr. Maxton like Mr. Lansbury, was also suffering from qualms of conscience for his past career. His defence was more cunning and evasive than Mr. Lansbury's defence of complete change in two years time in the whole history of India. Maxton speaks as follows: "He (Mr. Barnays) must not try to make me responsible for the actions of the late Labour Government. He knows that my present position in the House of Commons is due to the fact that I did not approve of and support the policy of the late Labour Government." Mr. Maxton considers the whole of India to be composed of ignorant children. He officially separated from the Labour Party after safely getting over his own election as a part of the Labour Party in 1931, and for ten years prior to that he had been a part of the Labour Party.

MUSLIM DECADENCE IN HYDERABAD

(Continued from page 6).

you will see them in costly sherwanis (tailored by John Burton & Co.), tight pyjamas, American goggles and what not. Almost everything they use is of foreign make. The word "Swadeshi" is not to be found in their dictionary at all.

Seated gossiping in well-furnished and cosy drawing-rooms, they will all appear to be disciples of Lenin and Mustafa Kemal, but in actual life their ideal is no better than a government job. Their one ambition seems to be to own a car, for which purpose hundreds have either sold or mortgaged valuable properties left by their ancestors.

CINEMA CRAZE

Their second craze is cinemas, and whichever picture house you may go to, you are sure to find that, 80 per cent. of those who flock there, are Muslims. They have been so blinded by this craze that they cannot even discriminate between a good picture and a bad one, with the result that the exhibitors generally import third-rate films and make thousands of rupees over them. The kind of films that are shown here would not be tolerated in Bombay and Calcutta even for a week.

In this connection, I might observe that the duty charged on cinema films, viz., 5 per cent on 1/8 of the price (two annas a foot) is ridiculously low. It should be enhanced and stricter and more enlightened censorship imposed.

The third craze of our Muslim young men is drinking and smoking. Here also, as in other spheres, foreign stuff is greatly on demand. Go to Percy's, Newman's, Montgomery's, John's or Vicajee's, you will find a preponderance of Muslim young men enjoying foreign drinks and puffing away their ancestral money in foreign cigars and cigarettes.

TELL-TALE FIGURES

The Administration Report for the year ended October 1930 shows that cigars and cigarettes worth 15 lakhs were imported during the year. Match-boxes worth 14 lakhs, motor cars and accessories worth 35 lakhs, and petrol worth 20 lakhs were also imported during the same year. These figures must have gone up considerably by now, as the craze is on the upward grade.

As service is the only occupation of local Muslims, those who succeeded in getting jobs somehow manage to keep up their extravagance and patronage of things foreign; others, when they can no longer borrow, slowly and imperceptibly lower their standard until they come down to "Golconda" cigarettes and Ambarpett toddy, and to these they cling with a tenacity which is as remarkable as it is pathetic.

Those who cherish the illusion, that Muslims in Hyderabad are a happy and well-to-do lot, are, indeed, simple and credulous. I am speaking with facts and figures before me, and I can assure them that they are deceiving themselves.

JAGIRDARS IN DEBT

With the honourable exception of Nawab Salaar Jung Bahadur and a few others, 90 per cent of the Muslim Jagirdars are steeped, neck-deep, in debt, and yet they would not mend their ways nor reform the administration of their Jagirs. The report on the administration of the Court of Wards shows that during 1339 Fasli, suits to the value of nearly 44 lakhs were filed in the Civil Courts against the estates under its control. In the Court of Wards itself, suits to the value of Rs. 1,41,668 were filed against various debtor estates, which makes a total of Rs. 45 lakhs 30 thousands and odd.

If in the course of one year suits approximating to half a crore can be filed against 89 estates alone, the general indebtedness of these Jagirdars can better be imagined than described. It is painful to pursue this point further.

Even at the risk of displeasing Hyderabad Muslims, I make bold to state that the Government have unwittingly done them great harm by giving preferential treatment to them in the past in the matter of services. Hopes of getting some job or other have killed all initiative in local Muslims. To-day, they are not getting even jobs, which are filled invariably by outsiders. Now that they are thrown on their own resources, let us hope they will tap sources other than mere service.

(To Be Continued).

The Hon. R. S. MANE PATIL has been recently appointed Administrative Minister and Nayab Dewan of the Baroda State.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

3½ p. c. Indian Sterling Loan Unchanged At £84

(From Our Commercial Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Wednesday, (11 p.m.)

The London Stock Exchange ruled quiet but steady on Wednesday.

3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan was quoted unchanged at £84.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a rise of 4 points and closed at a rise of 13 points.

The New York Cotton Market opened at a decline of 2 points and eventually the market closed at a rise of 24 points.

It is said that the cotton trade does not show confidence in the Danish Bureau Report published yesterday.

CABLE FROM LIVERPOOL

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs M. and B. Stern and Co. dated August 9:—

'New York cable would be most unusual for final yield to equal present indication therefore very likely now at peak, also probable further reduction coming from leased areas indicated in supplement. Market well liquidated, advise accumulation against almost inevitable determination and imminence inflation."

SILVER

The London Silver market ruled quiet with small business.

America was a small buyer and the market closed as under:—

Spot Silver	17-15/16
Difference	nil
Forward	18 points
Difference	—1/16

Bombay market quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	Rs. 55-13-0
1st Settlement	Rs. 55-13-0
2nd Settlement	Rs. 56-4-0
3rd Settlement	Rs. 56-9-0

GOLD

1st Settlement	Rs. 30-10-9
2nd Settlement	Rs. 30-13-0
Soverlegn	Rs 19-10-0

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	London, Aug. 9.
Previous Closing	4.49 3/4
To-day's Opening	4.48
To-day's closing	4.49 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	New York, Aug. 9.
Previous Closing	4.49
To-day's Closing	4.48 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	New York, Aug. 9.
Previous Closing Rate	9.72
To-day's Opening Rate	9.70
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.96
Difference	+.24

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July/Aug.	207-8
April/May	216

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	Liverpool, Aug. 9.
Previous Closing Rate	5.62
To-day's Opening Rate	5.66
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	5.75
Difference	+.13

FRANC RATE.

	Paris, Aug. 9.
Previous Closing	84.53
To-day's Opening	84.53
To-day's Closing	84.53

Bombay Tax-payer's Unenviable Lot

Prospect Of Bearing Fresh Burden Of "Education Tax" At Rate Of 2½ p. c. To Meet Additional Cost On Primary Education

The Bombay citizens will have shortly another tax called the Educational Tax to meet the additional cost incurred on primary education in the city.

It will be recalled that on 25th November 1931, the Standing Committee passed the following resolution:—

'That with a view to meeting the cost of the extended Primary Education in the City over and above Rs. 6,16,000, a fresh Education Tax or Cess be levied under Section 13 of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920, for the year 1932-33 at the rate of 2½ per cent. of the rateable value of buildngs and lands in the City and that the Budget Estimate for the year of the income from such tax be adopted at Rs 25,70,000.

2 That cost amounting to Rs 6,16,000 of Primary Education be met out of the receipts from General Tax for the year 1932-33.

3 That the General Tax for the year 1932-33 be levied at the rate of 8 7-8 per cent of the rateable value of buildings and lands in the City and the Budget Estimate for the year of the income from such tax be adopted at Rs 1,07,75,700.'

1927 RESOLUTION

Again in 1927 another resolution was passed:—

'That in view of the rapidly increasing expenditure on primary educaion in the City, the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 10864, dated the 9th February 1921, to consider the Commissioner's proposals for improving the sources of income of the Municipality, be requested to consider the advisability of approaching Government with a view to amending the Municipal Act so as to empower the Municipality to levy a separate Educational Cess.'

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

The Municipal Commissioner in his report dated 29th July 1933 among other things stated:—

It might be argued that if fresh taxation is at all necessary, it might as well be imposed by raising the General Tax as by levying a separate Educational Cess. But in the first place such a step is apt to obscure the true extent of the burden of the service, which for reasons already stated, deserves to be clearly visualised. Secondly, the object of raising the limit of the General Tax from 12 to 17 per cent by Bombay Act XIX of 1920 was to enable the Corporation to increase their actual and potential income to meet their large capital expenditure on works' urgently required for the improvement of the then condition of the City and its rapidly growing demands. The position at the present day is that owing to the increased expenditure of the Corporation on the various services including primary education, it is not possible to finance even the comparatively small sum required for so important a project as the Drainage of the North of the Island.

It is therefore clearly desirable that the general revenues of the Corporation should not be allowed to be absorbed by the growing expenditure on special services to the detriment of the purposes for which the increase of taxation was specially allowed. In 1917-18 the cost of primary education was estimated at Rs 6.58 lakhs; and it was further estimated tha the ultimate annual cost after compulsion had been introduced in the whole City would amount to no more than Rs 24 lakhs

EXPENDITURE OF 31 LAKHS IN 2 WARDS

The expenditure to-day with compulson introduced in 'F' and 'G' Wards only is estimated at Rs 31.58 lakhs; and the maximum liability when compulsion is introduced in all the wards is estimated by the Secretary. Schools Committee, at Rs 40 lakhs, the increase being spread over 7 years. It is therefore desirable that funds for primary education should be recovered by special taxation imposed for that purpose.

If this proposal is accepted, it would, in my opinion, be undesirable to restrict it, as is done by the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920, to the provision of funds for compulsory education only. As is well-known, the expansion of primary education on which the Corporation embarked in the year 1917-18 was intended to lead by easy stages to the ideal of compulsory primary education; and the cost incurred on that programme, though nominally under the voluntary head, is really debitable to the ultimate scheme of compulsion to which it was merely ancillary. If therefore the Municipal Act is to be amended for the purpose suggested above, it should be open to the Corporation to levy a cess for purposes of primary education in general, and not merely to meet the cost specifically debitable to compulsion."

FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE TO REPORT

The report was placed before the Standing Committee on Wednesday who after formal discussion referred it to the Finance Sub Committee for report.

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WYATT CAPTAINS ENGLAND

Match With W. Indies At Oval On Aug 12.

LONDON, August 9.

Wyatt captains the English team against the West Indies at the Oval on August 12, vice Jardine, who is injured and has been replaced by Maurice Turnbull.

Gregory is the twelfth man, vice Townsend also injured.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIA'S 1934 CRICKET TOUR

Sub-Committee Appointed To Recommend Team & Manager

SYDNEY, August 9.

Australia's 1934 cricket tour to England is regarded as a certainty as indicated by the meeting on 31st August.

A Sub-Committee has been appointed by the Board of Control to recommend teams and the manager.

The Board is also reported to be discussing booking of passages with shipping companies.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. Brocklebank and Mr. Crawford arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

H.H. The Maharani of Baroda and Staff Officer lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes gave a Dance at Government House Ganeshkhind.

MANGROL DAY.—A meeting of the Mangrol Hindu Mahajan will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to observe the second Mangrol Day of protest against Mangrol Barbar's Farman permitting slughter of cows in Shrimali Samaj Hall Frere Road.

No Preaching Of Anti-Govt. Views

Minister On Menace Of "Terrorist" Teachers

Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill Referred To Select Committee

CALCUTTA, August 9.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council, moving that the Calcutta Municipal Act Amendment Bill be referred to a Select Committee, the Minister for Local Self-Government said that the Ministry assumed great responsibility in bringing forward the Bill and would not have done so if the Government was not convinced that it was essential in the interests of civic administration in Calcutta and for working the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923 in its proper spirit.

OBJECTS OF BILL.

He explained the objects of the Bill, one of which was to put a stop to the appointment of persons convicted of offences against the State and other anti-Government activities while the other was to confer on the Corporation the right to be reimbursed of the loss of its property or waste of funds due to neglect or misconduct of its employees, councillors, aldermen or committee members. He referred to instances where terrorists had been employed by the Corporation and added that on its own admission it had in its service 30 teachers who, while in service, were convicted of Civil Disobedience movement.

ANTI-GOVT. VIEWS.

It was undesirable and dangerous, continued the Minister, that a large number of students who received their education in the Corporation Primary Schools should be exposed to the influence of teachers holding and preaching anti-Government views and it was the duty of the State to put a stop to this deplorable situation as early as possible. The Bill contemplated no encroachment on the autonomy of the Corporation in any way, nor was there any proposal for investing the local Government with full powers of control over that body. The Government would welcome its modification with a view to improvement or elimination of any provision which might operate harshly on the public, but he was afraid that it was too late to discuss the question of direct discussion between the Government and the Corporation in order to prove that the Bill was unjust and unnecessary.

SAFEGUARD AGAINST ABUSE OF POWER.

Finally, he assured the House that the Ministry was always prepared to uphold the rights and privileges of the Corporation and the Bill only provided certain safeguards against future irregularities and abuse of power.

After nearly four hours discussion the Bengal Council to-day defeated Mr. A. K. Faziulhaq's motion for circulation of the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill with a view to eliciting public opinion, by 84 votes to 17.

The House, then without division, accepted the motion of Mr. B.P. Singhroy, Minister, for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee.

GOVT. UNABLE TO ACCEPT.

When the Corporation met this evening, the Mayor informed the House that the Government in reply to the Corporation's letter requesting Government to consider the Corporation's resolution regarding the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill, had intimated the Chief Executive Officer that the matter had gone beyond the stage at which any useful purpose could be served by the discussion of the principles of the Bill and that the Government was unable to accept the suggestion of a conference between the representatives of the Corporation and Government.—A.P.

REVENUE EXACTIONS IN SIDDAPUR

Bombay Govt. Confiscate 231 Acres, Most With Standing Crops, But Deny Use Of Coercive Measures

In the Bombay Legislative Council, now in session, Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara District) asked:—With reference to my question regarding grants of suspensions and remissions of land revenue, etc., in Kanara, printed at page 79 of volume XXXVII of the Bombay Legislative Council Debates will the Honourable the Revenue and Finance Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many attachments, forefeitures and sales of moveable and immoveable properties were held in the Taluka of Siddapur for Rs. 9,803-15-0 from 1st August 1932 to 31st January 1933;

(b) what balance remained unrecovered on 1st February 1933;

(c) how many acres of land and how many acres of gardens with standing crop were attached there during the period;

(d) the assessment per acre of garden land, the net income derived from each acre of garden land and the average cost per acre for harvesting preparation of the produce and marketing of the same;

(e) what the market value per acre is and what the rental per acre is;

(f) what the output per acre is and after how many years' labour a good garden land in Siddapur Taluka begins to give yield;

(g) how many persons were arrested and confined in jail during the period mentioned above for the recovery of the overdues in that Taluka;

(h) whether it is a fact that even when the tenants paid the amount due from the holders for the gardens, the amount was credited to miscellaneous account and the property was forfeited and the tenants deprived of their holdings;

(i) whether it is a fact that the agriculturists were threatened with confiscation of their property and eviction, although they offered to pay land revenue;

(j) whether it is a fact that the agriculturists in Siddapur Taluka are forced to give security or pay assessment in advance before they can remove their crops?

OFFICIAL ADMISSIONS.

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain replying said: (a) 57 attachments and 253 forfeitures were made, 12 sales of moveable and 7 sales of immoveable properties were made for the recovery of Rs. 7,709-6-11 from 1st August 1932 to 31st January 1933. The amount of arrears outstanding on 1st August 1932 given in the answer to clause (c) of question No. 2 printed at page 4 of the 2nd list of starred questions and answers for the first session, 1933, was Rs. 9,803-15-0 which include the arrears of Rs. 2,094-8-1 of Ankola Taluka.

(b) Rs. 265-3-4.

(c) The total area forfeited (not attached) was 231 acres and out of this 227 acres were garden area with standing crops.

(d) The assessment per acre of garden and ranges from Rs. 10 to 14 and the approximate income per acre is Rs. 150, 100 or 75 according as the garden is of superior, medium or inferior quality and the average cost per acre for harvesting, preparation of the produce and marketing together is Rs. 65, 48, and 32 respectively. These figures are arrived at by the Mamlatdar from local inquiry made for the purpose.

(e) The market value per acre of garden is Rs. 800, 600 or 400 and the rental is Rs. 56, 42 and 24 according as the garden is of superior, medium or inferior quality.

(f) (i) The monetary value of the output per acre of garden is (approximately) Rs. 280, Rs. 210 or Rs. 140 according to the quality of the garden.

(ii) 10 or 12 years.

(g) Two under section 157, Land Revenue Code.

(h) No.

(i) No.

(j) Precautionary measures were adopted against 174 contumacious khatedars for the recovery of the current year's land revenue.

POONA HANDICAPS

Weight For Third Day Of Summer Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 9.

The following are the handicaps for the third day of the Poona Summer meeting to be held on Saturday:—

REAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Einga 9-9, Galumph 9-4, Shri Narayan 9-3, Seaton Ross 9-2, Happy Scot 9-1, Rooz 9-0, Safety Match 9-0, Cavern 9-0, Glen Gown 8-12, Serviette 8-12, Raphael 8-9, Knight's Adventure 8-7, Palla 8-7, Custodian 8-4, Heritage 8-4, Lochmore 8-4, Monreale 8-4, Follow Me 8-3, Zecos 8-2, Smart Aleck 8-1, Blackette 8-0, Aurangzebe 8-0, Dough Nut 7-9, Pobeida 7-7, Billy Button 7-7, Golden Trail 7-6, Sauer Kraut 7-4, Francolin 7-0, Camille 7-0, Zorawar 6-10, Dinna Taigle 6-10.

ANDOVER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Martin Place 9-7, Sky Sign 9-3, Sailor's Knot 9-2, De Beers II 8-13, Turlogh 8-12, Financier 8-12, D'Artagnan 8-12, Powders 8-11, Knockdon 8-11, Solferino 8-10, Broadway Joe 8-10, Eagles Prey 8-7, Black Jest 8-7, Miss Mount 8-5, Glenlinnhe 8-3, Thaxted 8-3, Great Pearl 8-3, Ballintoy 8-2, Meredian 8-0, Galactic 7-13, Sky Hawk 7-13, Dandy Brush 7-12, Jorrocks 7-10, Over 7-9, Dilectus 7-7, Hollywood Nights 7-3, Cardinal Point 7-3, Fors Abbey 7-3, Solomon's Seal 7-0.

BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Away 9-7, Rosette 9-4, Bridgethorn 9-4, Mountgarret 9-3, Tinder Gee 9-1, Many Ways 9-0, Sassaby 9-0, Frost 8-12, Buckskin 8-12, Harvard 8-11, Thyroid 8-10, Captain Desmond 8-10, Philip Sidney 8-9, Cherrymoir 8-9, Tan 8-8, Ascalon 8-8, Oratorio 8-7, Lady Friarsdale 8-6, Tout-a-Coup 8-5, Soso 8-4, Height Record 8-1, Kileager 8-1, Bright Nigger 8-1, Levanon 7-13, Frater 7-11, Fight Fair 7-11, Roseville 7-10, Kirkibost 7-8, The Clown 7-7, Phaltancran 7-6, Crinoline 7-5, Old Roy 6-12, Tilshead 6-12, Lothair 6-12.

MYSORE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Cheery Boy 9-12, Oldscar 9-12, Rose Water 9-12, Chanticleer 9-8, Johnnie Walker 9-2, Rejoice 9-2, Poetry 8-11, Cheer Up 8-9, Daftrum 8-7, Dry Sand 8-5, Spring Song 8-5, Cartoon 8-4, Diadem 7-12, Truro 7-9, Knight-al-Arms 7-7, Rosario 7-5, Marcodia 7-0, Sentinel 7-0, Fancy Free 6-12, Magnetic 6-12, Naring 6-12, Navroz Charm 6-12, Dunlaoghaire 6-12, Fanciful 6-12.

BASRA PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Electricity 9-4, Tair-al-Iraq 9-3, Saifuldowla 9-2, Sarsam 9-2, Pasha 9-2, Tennyson 9-2, Funny Face 9-1, Al Hamil 8-12, Hakim Pasha 8-9, Blue Funnell 8-8, Rushdi 8-5, Mumrih 8-3, Jassir 7-11, Murat 7-9, Kabaila 7-9, Samra Layali 7-8, Salladin (late Blotting Kagaz) 7-7, Hazima 7-5, Muhaisin 7-2, Sannam 7-1, Bhawani Prasad 7-0, Sun Spot 7-0, Misyer 6-13, Shiniar 6-12.

BASRA PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Anchor 9-7, Taimurlung 9-1, Zozan 8-12, Garibkhan 8-10, Regard 8-9, Jinanar 8-8, Packard 8-8, Ambassador 8-8, Faithful II 8-8, Prince Charlie 8-8, Fiery Face 8-7, Bulbul Hazar 8-7, Bushboos 8-6, Bakhtiar 8-5, Fataj Pasha 8-4, Ferdinand 8-3, Subrang 8-3, Tara 8-2, Buick 8-2, Falcon 8-2, Hamdi 8-1, Dowla 7-12, Broker 7-12, Aman 7-12, Abrash 7-10, Saada II 7-10, Jaibachi 7-10, Aslan Beg 7-9, Nasrat Beg 7-9, Redoubt 7-8, Up-To-Date 7-5.

Principal G. N. GOKHALE (of the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College) and his students have been helping the victims of the recent floods in Karachi district by supplying them with clothes and other necessary materials.

AIR ARMADA DISASTER

Sea Plane Overturns Killing Lt. Squaglia

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

When the 15 flying boats of Gen. Balbo's armada took off this morning to join the 9 from Horta for flight to Lisbo, the 13th seaplane to rise overturned owing to an error in manoeuving with the four occupants.

Lieut Squaglia died and three were slightly injured.

The Machine is being dismantled.

SHOUTING CONGRESS SLOGANS

Eight Women & Five Men Jailed At Ajmer

AJMERE, Aug. 9.

Eight women and five men, who were arrested yesterday for shouting Congress slogans, were sentenced to-day by the City Magistrate to three months' simple imprisonment and three months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.—A. P.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The following are the closing scores in the first-class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Kent vs. Derbyshire at Canterbury: Kent 209 (Woolley 72, Copsor 5 for 62). Derby 84 (Freeman 6 for 30). Kent second innings 23 for 2.

Sussex vs. Surrey at Hastings: Sussex 379 fro 7 (John Langridge 58, J. Parks 163).

Leicestershire vs. Yorkshire at Leicester: Yorks 374 for 5 (Sutcliffe 174, Mitchell 95).

Lancashire vs. Middlesex at Manchester: Lancashire 414 for 5 (Watson 53, Paynter 82, Lister 100 not out, Sibbles 71 not out).

Hampshire vs. Notts at Southampton: Hants 379 for 5 (Mead 152, McCorkell 57, Pothecary 114 not out).

Somerset vs. Glamorgan at Weston-Super-Mare: Glamorgan 234 (Dai Davies 93, Hawkins 4 for 61). Somerset 64 for 2

Warwickshire vs. West Indies at Birmingham: Warwickshire 367 for 7 (Croom 86, Wyatt 150 not out).

Gloucestershire vs. Worcestershire at Cheltenham (College Ground): Worcester 193 (Walters 64, Goddard 6 for 67, C Parker 4 for 89). Gloucester 257 for 8 (Dacre 56).—Reuter's Special.

TOWARDS REPUBLIC.

DUBLIN, August 9.

While there is growing anxiety over the prospect of disorders in Dublin, owing to the determination of the Blue Shirts or National Guards to hold a parade on Sunday next, eight new bills, some involving drastic changes in the Constitution, will be introduced in the Dail to-day.

The first, the Constitution Amendment Bill, transfers from the representative of the Crown to the Executive Council the function of recommending the appropriation of money.

The second bill abolishes the right held by the King's representative to withhold assent to bills as also reservation of bills for the King's pleasure.

The third bill terminates the right of appeal to the Privy Council.

Other measures are purely domestic, dealing with unemployment and kindred matters.

When they are enacted as they will be, within the next few months, if the present constitution of the Dail continues, they will be virtually to abolish the office of the Governor-General and drop all the contact with the Crown. It is felt that this is the immediate step necessary to be taken before the declaration of the Republic.

It is expected that Mr. De Valera to-morrow will issue a proclamation, banning the Sunday's parade of General O'Duffy's Fascist organisation of "Blue Shirts."

A clash between the latter and the civic authorities seems inevitable. How serious it may become depends on the strength of O'Duffy's parade, which he claims may number 30,000—Reuter.

MACHADO IN DILEMMA

Will He Take Indefinite Leave, Or Face Anarchy?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

HAVANA, Aug. 9.

President Machado will probably decide to-day whether to accept the United States Ambassador's unofficial proposal to seek indefinite leave of absence necessitating the appointment of an Acting President of face anarchy which entails the United States intervention.

This upshot in the situation was marked by revolutionary strikes and serious bloodshed. President Machado's obstinate refusal to relinquish office and the drastic measures he has taken to maintain his regime exasperated the popular feeling which intensified as a result of killing at least twenty and wounding hundreds yesterday when police troops perched on the top of the Presidential palace and other strategic points and machinegunned the populace below celebrating the false report of Machado's resignation.

JUTE SHARES RULE QUIET

Limited Business Recorded In Coals

CALCUTTA, August 9.

In the Share Market to-day Jute Shares ruled quiet, but steady.

In Coals limited business was recorded at about the quotation rates.

Teas ruled steady and good turnover resulted.

In Miscellaneous Indian Standard Wagon Ordy. recovered few points from their recent fall; otherwise it was featureless.

Securities were steady.

Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES.

3-1/2 per cent Paper 85/6; 3-1/2 per cent. New Loan 1947/50 94|12; 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 98|3; 4 per cent. Loan 1943 101|14; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 113|3; 5-1/2 per cent. Loan 1938/40 107|12 small lot; 6-1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 107|8.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank fully paid 1206; Imperial Bank Conty. 295 small lot.

RAILWAYS.

Darjeeling Himalayan Pref. 92.

COTTON.

Kesoram 3|4.

COALS.

Amalgamated 13|8; Bengal 211 small lot; Burrakur 11|2; New Beerbhoom 9|4 small lot; Rewa Coalfields 9|12; Seebpore 17|12; Premium Standard 24|12; Union 10|14.

JUTES.

Alliance 298|8 small lots; Alliance Pref. 112 small lot; Anglo-India 358 small lot; Bally 154; Barnagore 135 small lot; Champdany 135; Gondalpara 799 small lot; Hooghly Pref. 17|6; Howrah 50|8; Hukumchand Pref. 111; Kamarhatty 480 ex-div.; Kankinarrah 445|8 small lot; Kinnison Pref. 132|8; Lansdowne 139|8; Lothian 290; Northbrook Pref. 130 Union Pref. 132.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bengal Chemical pref. 14|2 ex-div.; Bengal Telephone pref. 13-12; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 42|10; Triton Insurance 169|8; Indian Wood Products 32|8; Indo-Burma Petroleum pref. 106 small odd lot; Titaghur Paper ordy. 14-12; Midnapore Zemindary 67 small lot.

SUGAR SHARES.

Carew and Co. 15|6; Cawnpore 36|12 small lot; Balrampur 11|4; small lot; New Savan 16 cum div; Ryam 46|2 small lot.

TEA SHARES.

Baradighi 44; Banarhat 351; Chandypore 131|8; Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona 290; Dessai & Parbuttia 374; Leec 195; North-Western Cachar 275; Patroakila 914; Singell 104 small lots; Seajuli 35 small lots; Teesta Valley 36|8 small lots; Teen Ali 198.—A.P.

MAGISTRATE COMMITS BORAH LANDLORD TO SESSIONS

Prosecution Allege Accused Set Fire To His Own Building While He Retorts Witnesses Have Been Bribed

Kaderbhoy Mahomedali Rajkotwalla, a Bohra landlord, who was arrested on June 9 by the Nagapada Police on a charge of committing mischief by fire in that he set fire to his own house at Temker Street, on June 8, was committed to the next Sessions of the High Court to stand his trial, by Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon on Wednesday.

According to the Prosecution, on the evenig of June 8, a fire was noticed in a two storeyed building at Temker Street belonging to the accused. The Fire Brigade was summened and the fire was extinguished.

STORY OF ARREST.

During investigations inside the building, the Fire Brigade Officer found card board boxes full of wooden shavings kept in the centre of the room. The officer also found a burnt candle inside the box.

On going up the first storey of the Building, the officer found three cardboard boxes at three different place with candles burning in them. The room was filled with smoke. The cardboard boxes contained wooden shavings.

On this information, the police were sent for. During investigations, the police found out that the accused, to whom the building belonged, was the last person seen coming out of the building just half an hour before the fire was noticed. On this information the police arrested the accused.

FULL OF SMOKE.

Mr. George Parker, the Fire Brigade Officer giving evidence stated that after extinguishing the Fire, he entered the building with a torchlight in his hand. He saw a cardboard shoe box in the middle of the room with wooden shavings in it. He also found another box near the staircase. Then he went up the stairs, and on finding the door locked, broke it open and entered the room. All the windows had been closed. The room was full of smoke. There were three cardboard boxes, same as then ones found on the ground floor. The candles were still burning. He immediately sent for the police, who came and took charge of the case.

HOTEL-KEEPER'S EVIDENCE.

Mahomed Mohiuddin, who had a hotel in Temker Street in front of the building giving evidence stated that on the day in question, the accused came to his building and remained inside for about half an hour. He came out and took tea in his shop and then went away. Only half an hour after his departure, fire was noticed in the building and the fire brigade was informed. The witness stated that he had at present left the locality and closed his hotel due to loss in business. It was not true to say that he remained inside the kitchen of the hotel always.

One Sheik Habid, a police Jamadar, who lived in the house opposite to the one that was on fire giving evidence stated that he knew the accused. On the day in question, witness saw the accused moving about in the road at about 4-30. Then he saw him enter his building and after about 15 minutes come out of it. Fire was noticed in the building at about 5-45.

INSURANCE POLICIES.

Gopalarao Ubhayaker of the Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Co. Ltd., giving evidence stated that one Kaderbhoy Mohemadali Rajkotwala had insured his Building with their company for Rs. 12,000 for a year only on June 15, 1932. The Insurance covered only the building and not the contents. Another Insurance policy of Rs. 12,000 was taken by the same person for the contents of the shop situated at Parel Road. This was taken on August 10, 1932 but the Insurance was transferred in April of this year to the contents of the Building at Temker Street. There was another Insurance policy taken by the same person in May of this year for Rs. 1,500 to cover household goods etc., on the first floor of the Temker Street building. On June 9, information was received that the building was on fire the previous day and the Company appointed Messrs. B. D. Wacha and Sons to survey the loss. They had not yet submitted their final report. The witness did not know whether the accused had Insured in any other company.

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES.

Mr. E. D. Wacha giving evidence stated that June 9, he was asked to survey the loss due to fire of the Building in Temker Street. At the time when he went there, the building was guarded by Police and Salvage men. He went inside with Sub-Inspector Savant and surveyed the loss. On June 19, the witness surveyed the loss in the building in the presence of the accused. Witnesse's father Mr. Bomanshah was also present there. Witness had not yet submitted the final report. Witness's father and the accused settled the prices of different materials that were in the room. Later the property was sold by Public auction. The witness said that he estimated the value of the structure of the building as Rs. 2,000.

Cross-Examined by the defence counsel, the witness said that he had been doing surveying work for the past 8 years. At first, he told the police that the value of the materials inside the building to be worth Rs. 300 but when the whole thing was sorted out he estimated it to be worth Rs. 2,400. He also estimated the amount of loss to be Rs. 3,000.

Sub-Inspector S. B. Savant giving evidence next corroborated all that the previous witness had stated.

Cross-examined, witness stated that when he went to the spot, he found that the front, and rear doors and all the windows open. It was true that the accused had informed the witness that the adjoining building people were on inimical terms with him as he had complained against them to the Municipality that they were throwing dirt into his building.

Witness further stated that there were buildings on both sides of the accused's building and that a man could enter from one building to the other from the first floor.

"WITNESSES BRIBED."

The accused in his statement before the Court Stated "The witnesses have been bribed by the Surveyor and they are giving false evidence. The surveyors have made a false report. The police had kept me in custody for a long time because of their report. I know nothing about the fire and I am innocent. On the day in question I was ill."

On the evidence before him the Magistrate committed him to the Sessions and ordered him to be taken into custody. The defence counsel applied for bail and the prosecution not objecting the accused was released on a bail of Rs. 3,000 with two sureties and to deposit Rs 2,000 in Court.

Mr. R. D. Kothare conducted the prosecution and Mr. A. T. Janat defended the accused.

JARDINE UNABLE TO CAPTAIN M. C. C.

Larwood's Career As Fast Bowler In Jeopardy

LONDON, Aug. 9.

It is announced that it is most unlikely that Jardine will captain England against Australians in 1934 or in any future tests.

Larwood's future as the fast bowler is in jeopardy. His left foot was bruised and battered on Australian wickets, two of the bones being broken. Big toe has gone. Doctors say that operation would make it impossible for him to bowl again, but the only hope lies in considerable rest.

It is likely that both Jardine and Larwood will be missing in next year's tests.

BRUTAL MURDER IN NAGPADA

(Continued from page 1).

mad Habibulla paid her a visit at her residence at 5 p.m. when he pressed his suit. On being refused he pulled a knife and stabbed her but the weapon only grazed her shoulder and no injury of a serious nature was caused, but beyond ripping the 'saree.'

STABBED 13 TIMES.

At 6 p.m. as Anjibai was going along by Parsi Statue, he waylaid her and began to drag her with him despite her protests. As she resisted, and raised an alarm, he drew a knife and stabbed her 13 times all over her body.

The affair brought together a huge crowd, and such was the fury which possessed the assailant that he continued stabbing her with all the crowd around him too frozen with fear to stop him.

On the timely arrival of Police Sergeant Shaw of the Nagpada Police, the culprit took to his heels, with all the crowd at his heels. He was finally overpowered and arrested.

Two brutal murders were committed in Bombay yesterday. Report will be found on Page 4.

GRAVAMEN OF CHARGE AGAINST MAJORITY PROVED

Judges Hold Government Had Not Prosecuted Meerut Accused For Their Opinions But For Actions

ALLAHABAD, August 8.

The following are extracts from the judgment in Meerut appeal:

Dealing with the cases of Spratt and Bradley, the Judges after reviewing the evidence against them said that both were members of the Communist Party of Great Britain who had undoubtedly adopted the full programme of the Communist International. There was no doubt that accused Spratt and Bradley had been sent out by the Communist Party of Britain to carry out its programme. There was also no doubt that they carried on their activities in India and formed various organisations in furtherance of that programme by making speeches, writing articles and preaching their views. They had taken a prominent and leading part in carrying out the programme of the Communist International in India.

NO THEORISTS.

Obviously they were not theorists or arm-chair professors, but they were active and enthusiastic workers in the cause which they advocated, and had undoubtedly come to India for active participation in the carrying out of the programme of the Communist Party in Great Britain. There was no difference between the positions of these accused and the other accused who were members of the Indian Party.

MOVING SPIRIT.

On the evidence before them, their Lordships had no doubt that the offence of conspiring to deprive the Sovereign for the time being, of Great Britain of his sovereignty over British India had been established and therefore their convictions were quite proper.

Speaking about Spratt their Lordships said that he was the moving spirit in organising the workers and peasants parties in India, and he had received large sums of money from England. As regards Bradley their Lordships remarked that he took an active part in a number of textile mill strikes and the case of conspiracy had been proved against him.

"NOTORIOUS TRIAL".

Discussing the duration of the case, their lordships said that the trial had become somewhat notorious on account of the unprecedented duration of the case which was conducted on such a gigantic scale. In the first place it seemed erroneous that the entire evidence for the prosecution should have been produced before the committing Magistrate, and he had no option but to postpone the recording of such evidence.

In the second place if the prosecution had exercised careful discrimination and avoided piling up of evidence and overburdening of record, much time could have been saved.

PROTRACTED EVIDENCE.

"We think there has been unnecessary multiplication of evidence in this case and production of numerous documents tending to establish the same point. We think that the legislature should consider whether the procedure should not be further simplified so as to avoid duplication of trials. It seems wholly unnecessary to have full hearings successively in the committing Magistrates court and again in the Sessions Court. This necessarily prolongs the trial involving considerable waste of time and is not always in the interests of the accused."

"WASTE OF TIME."

In the third place the accused in their turn took inordinately long time for reading out well prepared statements, which the Court had to take down word for word. There had been extravagant waste of time and energy in recording these statements.

The Judges also commented on the unnecessarily large number of defence witnesses, and lengthy arguments as also the lengthy judgment of the Sessions Judge; but complimented Mr. Yorke, the Sessions Judge on the great care he had taken and the perseverence and patience which he had shown during the hearing of the case.

LAW OF CONSPIRACY

Their Lordships then exhaustively dealt with the law of conspiracy as enacted under section 121 (A), arguments of counsels and the admissibility of evidence. Their lordships held that it was not necessary to show that there was a conspiracy for the deprivation of sovereignty to take place during the life-time of the present King Emperor as argued by the defence counsel. The offence of criminal conspiracy was complete as soon as two or more persons had agreed to do or cause to be done an illegal act. Agreement in itself was enough to constitute an offence.

CASES OF THIRD GROUP.

Dealing with the cases of the third group of Communists Goswami, Joshi, Chakarvarti, Basak, Hutchinson and Mitra, their Lordships remarked that they were all professed Communists and had made no secret of their belief in the doctrines of communism with all its implications; but not being members of any party their case was somewhat different. The mere holding of communist beliefs or doctrines was not punishable perse. But they had adhered to communist doctrines in all details. When beliefs were identical and the association of all with each other had been established, it did not require very much evidence to convince the court that such a conspiracy existed.

NOT SAFE TO CONVICT

Dealing with the case of Hutchinson, who was acquitted, their Lordships after reviewing the evidence against him said that it was quite possible that Hutchinson was a communist and other communists tried to seek his company and passed on to him communist literature, but apart from taking part in the work of the study circle, Hutchinson did nit join in the activities of any other body or organisation. After referring to the speeches made by Hutchinson, their Lordships remarked "we have carefully considered the case against Hutchinson, and although no doubt there are many suspicious circumstances which suggest that he might have been in conspiracy with other accused, we feel that his activities were so limited that t would not be safe to convict him on a charge of conspiring and we must accordingly give him the benefit of doubt and hold the offence not established against him."

CASES OF 7 NON-COMMUNISTS.

As regards seven non-communists who were acquitted their Lordships said 'they have undoubtedly been taking part in the trade union movement, but not belonging to any party committed to the programme of Communist International and not even believing in cimmunism with its doctorine of inevitable use of force, it is clear that they cannot be presumed to have entered into a conspiracy with communist accused. The accused who are being acquitted have themselves very largely to thank for their prosecution. Their seditious activities and association with Communists created a natural suspicion that they were engaged in conspiracy."

MUZAFFAR AHMAD'S ACTIBITIES.

Dealing with the case of Muzaffar Ahmed, the Judges said that he was convicted in the Cawnpore Conspiracy case in 1924 and released on medical grounds in 1925. From the time of his release till he was arrested he took a prominent and active part in many activities of the communist Party in India.

"CURIOUS ARGUMENT."

Their Lordships also dealt in detail with the cases of other accused and said that it had been strenuously argued by counsel for accused that Government had initiated this prosecution for the purpose of suppressing opinions ideas and education. That was a curious argument to advance on behalf of professed Communists.

It could not be too clearly stated that Government had not prosecuted anyone for his opinions. The gravamen of the charge which as regards large majority of the accused had been proved, was that they had endeavoured to put their opinions into practice. The inevitable result of their action was that they had brought themselves within the scope of Section 121 (A) Indian Penal Code.

SENTENCES.

Dealing with the question of sentences their Lordships remarked that it might be said that the object aimed at in the conspiracy was impracticable, one might as well say impossible of achievement. The steps taken by the accused till their arrest were in one sense utterly puerile, and could not be conceived to lead to any such serious consequences as the accused dreamt of, but one reason why nothing substantial was done by the accused was the alertness and vigilance of the police who were able to discover the conspiracy at an early stage and constantly watched the conduct of the accused till their arrest.

TRIBUTE TO C. I. D.

The detection of the conspiracy was a difficult matter and was very creditable to the C. I. D. They had managed to find out practically everything the accused had done or was passing between them. When a seditious appeal was made to illiterate and ignorant workers and peasants, organised propaganda was carried on among them particularly during strikes, and when inflammatory speeches were made, it was not possible to look upon such conduct merely with contempt on the ground of its futility.

SERIOUS VIEW TAKEN.

"Such a course of action might well lead to serious general strikes, widespread breach of the public peace and bloodshed. We must, therefore, take a serious view of the offence of conspiracy committed by the accused whom we find guilty."

The Judges then referred to the long period of detention of the accused as the ground of reducing their sentence.

CITADEL OF CAPITALISM

Following are further extracts from the Meerut Conspiracy Case appeal judgment:—

Their lordships said that the evidence on record showed that the Communists looked upon the British Empire as the citadel of capitalism. Possibly on this account a determined attack was contemplated on India, considered to be Britain's Vulnerable spot. They had no hesitation in saying that Government were fully justified in starting the prosecution, which had resulted in a dangerous conspiracy being broken up.

It was apparent that the members of the Communist Party in India, who subscribed to the programme of the Communist International, undoubtedly formed a revolutionary body with the professed object of overthrowing the present order of society and bringing about the complete independence of India by means of armed uprisings of the proletariat, which included the workers and peasants.

The contention of the advocate for the appellants that such objective was a distant aim to be realised in the far off future could not be accepted for a moment. No doubt communists would as a tactical measure, begin with preliminary stages in the first instance, but whenever conditions became favourable, they would adapt themselves to those conditions, and resort to armed revolution if necessary.

Nowhere in the programme was it suggested that such an armed revolution was not to be brought about within any period of time. The question was entirely one of opportunity, and the opportunity had to be seized and not lost sight of as soon as it occurred.

NOT A MERE DREAM.

That the object in view was not a mere dream of the communists which might be realised after several generations beyond the lifetime of the present accused, was apparent from their own statements before the Sessions Court. In the case of political offences arising out of the belief of the accused severe sentences would only confirm the offenders in their beliefs and, create other offenders, thus increasing the evil and danger to the public.

Their lordships were, therefore, satisfied that the sentences imposed in the case by the trial court were calculated to defeat the purpose of the punishment. They hoped that the sentences they imposed would have the opposite effect. If, however, they did not and the present offenders proved incorrigible, it might be necessary to curtail their activities for long periods.—A.P.

SUGAR FROM WOOD

Swedish Scientist Offers To Produce 1,000,000 Tons Annually

The American Chemical Society announces that the Swedish scientist, Professor Haegglung, has offered to produce for Sweden 1,000,000 tons of sugar annually from wood.

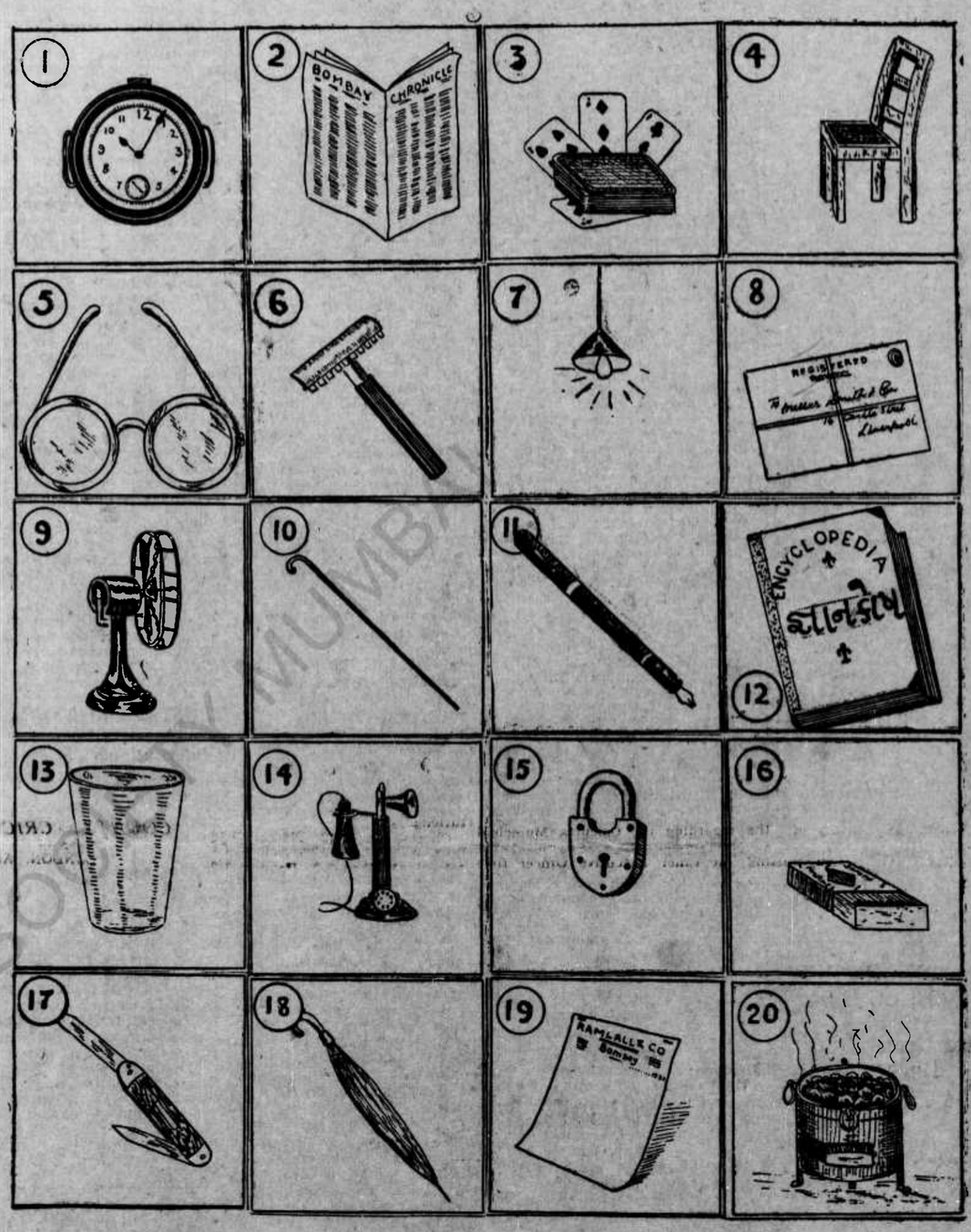
He proposes to do this through a process by which he claims to obtain 60 kilograms of sugar and 4 to 6 kilograms of acetic acid from 100 kilograms of wood. The process involves the principle of saccharification of wood by concentrated hydrochloric acid.

COMPETITION

WHAT DO WE USE THEM FOR?

1st PRIZE Rs. 500	2nd PRIZE Rs. 200	3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND CONSOLATION PRIZES Rs. 200



Here is a Competition that even the youngest of children can enter with as much confidence as their Seniors. We have illustrated twenty articles which are in daily use everywhere. Each one of these articles has a particular use and in the list of clues given we have named the uses of all the twenty articles. All you are asked to do is to select, from the list of clues given, the correct use for each article illustrated. For instance, illustration No. 6, depicts a razor. On glancing down the list of clues you note that No. 13 states FOR SHAVING. Obviously this is the correct use and therefore the correct answer.

For five minutes' application you stand a chance to earn more than many months' labour can bring you.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right uses for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the appropriate Number of the illustration, as shown in the example. Do not enter the words of the clue.
2. When you have filled in all the clues, add your full name and address, enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS and post it to the

COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706,
Bombay.

3. Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.
4. All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 23rd August, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.
5. Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.
6. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.
7. All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.
8. Results will be announced in our issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 31st August, 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

COMPLETE LIST OF CLUES.

We use them daily for:—

1. BREEZE.	7. COMMUNICATION.	14. PROTECTION.
2. CUTTING.	8. RECREATION.	15. ILLUMINATION.
3. DRINKING.	9. LIGHTING.	16. INFORMATION.
4. SECURITY.	10. PUNCTUALITY.	17. WRITING.
5. KNOWLEDGE.	11. VISION.	18. REST.
6. HEAT.	12. CORRESPONDENCE	19. SAFETY.
	13. SHAVING.	20. COVERING.

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Article.	No. of Clue.	No. of Article.	No. of Clue.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6	13	16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

BOMBAY YARN MARKET

Nervous And Unsettled On Big Cotton Crop

YARN PRICES LIKELY TO DECLINE

Bombay, Aug. 9.

The important event during the week under review has been the publication of the American Government's Bureau Report on Tuesday, the 8th inst., which has proved to be a surprisingly bearish document and has considerably affected our market very unfavourably. The probable Crop Outturn is reported to be over a million bales more than generally expected after allowing for the very large abandonment of the acreage as per the Wallace Plan. There has been a sharp decline in prices of cotton all round as a result of such an unexpectedly bearish report and this has naturally made the Yarn and Cloth markets very nervous and unsettled all over the world. The local yarn market has also been naturally seriously affected and prices have dropped to the extent of 1/8 to 1/4 anna per lb. alround in almost all yarns without any large business resulting in as much as buyers are found to be very scarce. Turnover has, therefore, been very restricted and it seems as though prices will have to decline yet further in order to induce buyers. There has been some stray talk of inflation in America and it is very likely that measures may be taken by the American President to prevent any further decline in the present level of prices or even to raise prices, but at the present moment it is clear that confidence has been lost and the general opinion seems to be that it will be increasingly difficult to revive confidence at least for some time to come. Besides this, the Indian cotton crop seems to be progressing very favourably so far and at the present moment there is every chance of a big cotton crop in India. The political situation is yet obscure and the country as a whole is not at all satisfied with the progress reported about the White Paper so far. The general condition of the masses does not show any definite improvement as yet and their purchasing power is as low as before. The only ray of hope lies in the generally favourable monsoon everywhere in the country so far, but it is yet too premature to base any final opinion on the same. In the midst of all these circumstaces, the future tendency of the Yarn Market is distinctly easy and it will not be surprising if prices undergo a further decline in the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is no change to report in this class of yarns which are more or less neglected at present.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have declined to some extent since our last Report particularly in single 40s as well as in Mercerized yarns, but in two-fold 42s prices have remained unchanged on account of shortage of stocks. There has also been a sharp decline in prices of spun silk yarns during the week owing to heavy stocks and loss of confidence amongst the dealers as a result of very limited demand even at such low and attractive prices. Fresh forward business is only in small lots and at about Rs. 5 lower per bale than before. Sampin have been fluctuating along with cotton prices whereas Exchange has declined to round about Rs. 81.

ART SILK YARNS.

Moderate demand for this class of yarns continues from all important consuming districts and a few sales have been arranged during the week mostly in 150 Den. III and IV qualities. There has been yet a shortage of principal Deniers at the Ports and arrivals are very limited so far. The Japanese forward quotations remain more or less unchanged and a small business is reported to have been done in September/October shipments from Japan. The present price level seems to be high enough and dealers are not inclined to make any big purchases for forward deliveries unless a sufficiently low rate is offered to them. The undertone remains steady but the future tendency seems to be rather uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

There have been no important sales made by any of our Mills during the week in as much as buyers were awaiting the American Bureau Report which has turned out to be very unfavourable to the manufacturers. It is very likely that sales in big quantities will not be possible in the next few days unless the Mills show any willingness to reduce their rates considerably and meet the buyers. Yarn markets all over the country have been unsettled at the present moment owing to the Bureau Report and it will take a few days before any important transactions are arranged.

SHANGHAI COTTON MARKET

Chinese Cotton Cheap

No Improvement In Yarn

SHANGHAI, July 14.
(By Air Mail).

The weekly cotton market report issued by Messrs. J. Spunt & Co., is as under:—

CHINESE COTTON.

While prices in general during the early part of the week intimated a weakish undertone, a somewhat firmer tendency ensued at the close which may be attributed to the influence brought about by the sharp advance registered in the American markets following upon the announcement made by the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture expressing his confidence that the underplowing of ten million acres would be successfully carried out. Although the U. S. dollar exchange rates are very favourable such do not as yet sufficiently offset the heavy rise in the value of cotton and consequently the imported fibre still works out higher than heretofore. Some 3,000 balcs of Indian staple have been booked with one of the local Chinese spinners, on which quantity the price is yet to be fixed and it is doubtful if the price outturn will evolve on a level with that of the domestic growth.

SMALL STOCKS.

Stocks are diminishing daily and holders are reluctant to dispose of whatever little cotton is available at any lower rates. On the other hand, the demand for actual cotton on the part of the local spinners has been of a very sparing nature and absorptions were only on a hand-to-mouth basis to meet pressing requirements and which condition is due to the fact of there being no signs as yet of any material improvement in the yarn situation.

CROP OUTLOOK.

While weather conditions are quite favourable to the growing crop for the time being the foreign markets are manifesting a more or less upward tendency. Taking into consideration the comparatively cheaper rates of the indigenous growth, particularly the new crop deliveries, the indications incline more to bullish than bearish expectations and point to the advisability of taking advantage of any recessions that may evolve in the near future. From past experience it may be noted that whenever the values of the American and Indian cotton rule high, our industrious neighbour never fails to avail himself of as much of the domestic growth as he can possibly procure and in the event of such a preponderating demand being realised at any time, our markets will undoubtedly be very much strengthened thereby.

YARN.

During the past week a little better demand having arisen, prices ruled about a couple of dollars higher than that during the previous period but the business done was not in sufficient volume to warrant any such appreciation. However the firmness prevailing in the foreign fibre, the increased curtailment in the mills' output and the prospective support to be afforded to the textile industries by the Government soon after Mr. T. V. Soong's return from abroad encouraged an optimistic sentiment which permeated our market throughout the week under review.

SHANGHAI MARKET.

	Dollars
Shanghai, spot ex-mill	46.50
Shensi No. 1, spot ex-mill	48.50
Shensi ordinary, spot ex-mill	47.50
Ningpo, spot ex-mill	44.00
Lingpao spot ex-mill	55.00

Tone of the Market:—Steady.—A.P.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, August 8.

July	66-3 8d.
October	68-3 8d.
December	70d.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, August 9.

Castorseeds September Delivery Opening Rs. 27|3|6; Lowest Rs. 27|1|6; Closing Rs. 27|9.

Castorseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 28|11; Lowest Rs. 28|9; Closing Rs. 29|1.

Linseed December Delivery Opening Rs. 6|9|6; Closing Rs. 6|11|6.

Groundnut Seeds August Delivery Opening Rs. 28|1; Highest Rs. 28|5; Lowest Rs. 27|14|6; Closing Rs. 28|4|6.

Groundnut Seeds February Delivery Opening Rs. 29|8; Highest Rs. 29|11|6 Lowest Rs. 29|5; Closing Rs. 29|10

ALL-INDIA DECCAN FOOTBALL TOURNEY

Royal West Kents Trounce Bangalore Students' Union

HYDERABAD, Aug. 6.
(By Mail)

Further progress was made in the All-India Deccan Football Tournament this evening with a match between the Royal West Kents, Secunderabad, the winners of several tournaments in South India during the current season, and the Students' Union from Bangalore.

The militarymen played like the champions they are and trounced their juvenile opponents to the tune of eight goals without a response.

Write, at centre forward, was a towering figure in the West Kent attack scoring five out of the eight goals and incidentally doing the hat-trick.

The losers although overwhelmed fought back with rare tenacity, Razack and Jabbar, the full-backs foiling many well-concerted attacks while Razvi, the Bangalore goalie effected many fine saves which kept their opponents score from reaching double figures.

Subsequently Bangalore United met the Hunters XI from Hyderabad in an exhibition match which resulted in a victory for the visitors by 8 goals to nil.

HABEEB COMBINED WIN.

The Social Club, Bangalore was eliminated from the All-India Deccan Football Tournament on Monday evening when the Habeeb Combined, Trimulgherry, beat them by 2 goals to 1.

The teams were well-balanced in all departments, and the keenness of both sides resulted in a fast game packed with many incidents.

The visitors however suffered a set-back just before the interval when their full-backs collided in a rush and both had to retire.

In spite of this handicap the Bangalore team hung on for some time to their goal lead obtained in the first half, but the winners eventually prevailed and scored two successive goals and thus won the match.

POSTAL CONFERENCE

International Session In Cairo, Next Feb.

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

It is understood that an International Postal Conference will be held in Cairo, in February 1935, which will be attended by representatives of all nations of the world. The Government of India will be sending a delegation consisting of three Indian Officers of the Postal Department, headed by Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukherjee, Officiating Postmaster-General, Madras, Mr. S. C. Gupta, Deputy Director-General, and Maulvi Muhammad Ali Hassan, Assistant Director-General of Postal Services.

The Conference will last for about two months, and will discuss details of international conventions and regulations governing international postal services. It will also revise the rules affecting the service.—A. P.

PROPHET SETS EXAMPLE

Missionary Of Islam Speaks Of Grandur Of His Teachings

(From A Correspondent.)

NANITAL, Aug. 8.

Doctor Mufti Mohammad Sadiq, Member of the Press Congress of the World, who has travelled far and wide in Europe and America, as a Missionary of Islam, gave a very interesting and instructive talk on Monday afternoon, at the Indian Club Hall to a cosmopolitan audiance presided over by Prof. F. D. Murad, of the Muslim University, Aligarh.

The speaker quoting from the Muslim Holy Books and referring to the lives of the Leaders of all religions very ably expounded the Ideal belief of the Universal Brotherhood of man without any distinction of Race, Creed and colour. He emphasied on the service of man, in which he explained, lies our service to God. Everyone in this world has a duty affixed to him and his merit lies in fulfilling that duty efficiently.

All persons in this world are on equal footing, as everyone has to perform his own function and play his own part in this little world of ours and will be examinad at the end in consideration of that part only which has been entrusted to him. Through his own work everyone is giving an opportunity to please the Almighty God and to come into union and communion with Him the One Common Father of all.

The speaker highly praised Prophet Mohammad for his setting practical examples of Universal Brotherhood by giving the same status to the Negro-freed slaves with the white people in all the functions of religious and social life.

PUNJAB STATES AND FEDERATION

Simla Conference Appoints Sub-Committee

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The Foreign Minister of Patiala State has issued the following statement to the press:—

A representative conference of the Punjab Agency states was convened by the invitation of Maharaja of Patiala at Oakover, Simla, at which the rulers of Patiala, Bhawalpur, Mandi and Malerkotla and minister and co-representatives of Patiala, Bhawalpur, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Sirmoore, Khairpur, Faridkot and Suket were present.

After His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala had rtad his inaugural speech, certain important matters of common concern as well as questions relating to the future of federal constitution for India so far as it affects the Punjab Agency states, were discussed and sub-committees were constituted to further consider the points in all their bearings and submit their recommendations for discussion at the second meeting of the conference to be held about the middle of September, 1933, at Simla.—A. P.

DEALING WITH BOMBAY'S HABITUAL CRIMINALS

New Bill Empowers Police Chief To Deport From City And Suburban District Anysone Convicted Three Time

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, and the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 is published:

This Act may be called the City of Bombay Police and the Bombay District Police Amendment Act, 1933.

FOR POLICE CHIEF

After sub-section (2) the following new sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2A) It shall be further competent to the Commissioner of Police to direct any person who, not being born in the City of Bombay or the Bombay Suburban District, has been convicted more than twice of offences punishable under Chapter XII, XVI or XVII of the Indian Penal Code, to remove himself in like manner from the City of Bombay and not to enter the said City or the Bombay Suburban District.

A copy of such direction shall be forwarded to the Magistrate of the Bombay Suburban District.

(2B) For the purpose of sub-section (2A), the decision of the Commissioner of Police that a person has or has not been born in the City of Bombay or the Bombay Suburban District shall be final."

FOR MAGISTRATE

"(2) It shall be competent to the Magistrate of the Bombay Suburban District to direct any person who, not having been born in the said district or the City of Bombay, has been convicted more than twice of offences punishable under Chapter XII, XVI or XVII of the Indian Penal Code, to remove himself in like manner from the said district, and not to enter the said district or the City of Bombay.

A copy of such direction shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay.

(3) For the purpose of sub-section (2) the decision of the Magistrate of the said district that a person has or has not been born in the said district or the City of Bombay shall be final.

(4) If the person so directed under sub-section (2) fails or refuses to reomve himself outside the said distrct or enters the said district or if any person directed not to enter the said district under sub-section (2) of this section or section 27 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, enters the said district the Magistrate of the said district may cause such person to be arrested and removed in police custody to such place outside the said district as the said Magistrate may in each case direct.

(5) Whoever within two years from the date of his removal under this section or section 27 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, enters the said district without the permission in writing of the Magistrate of the said district shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

The provisions of sub-sections (2) to (5) shall, so far as is necessary to carry out their purpose, notwithstanding anything contained in section 1, be deemed to extend to the City of Bombay."

OBJECTS AND REASONS

The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

Section 27 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, does not empower the Commissioner of Police to extern from the limits of Bombay City those habitual criminals who cannot be proved to be members of a gang. In order to enable the Commissioner of Police to deal more effectively with habitual criminals in Bombay City, it is proposed to amend the section so as to empower him to extern from the limits of Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District any person, whether a member of a criminal gang or not, who has been convicted three times or more of any offence under Chapter XII, XVI or XVII of the Indian Penal Code. Section 27 of the Act has, in practice, been applied only to persons who are not natives of Bombay City. It is proposed to make the new provision applicable only to persons who are not natives of Bombay City or the Bombay Suburban District.

2 As the crime problems of the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District are closely connected, it is also proposed to make a similar amendment in section 46 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, applicable only to the Bombay Suburban District. Provisions on the lines similar to-secions 27 (3) and 128 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, have been incorporated in the said section.

HEARING IN DHOLI-BEARERS' SUIT

Muslims Deny Hindus' Proprietory Rights

HYDERABAD, Aug. 7.

The Hindu Dholi-bearers' suit in the court of the District Munsiff, Secunderabad, to assert their rights to the New Bhoiguda Ashur Khana, came up for further hearing on Monday.

The respondents filed a statement through Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim, M. B. E., stating that the Army Dholi-bearers, among whom the plaintiffs were included, comprised both Hindus and Moslems, and that while the Mankali Temple, of which the Ashur Khan is a part, was built by a Hindu, the Alum was established in the Ashurkhana by a Muslim. Both of them belonged to an Army Corps which was concerned in suppressing a rebellion at Banda 60 years ago.

The Muslim respondents deny that Hindus had, at any time, exclusive rights to celebrate the Moharrum in the Ashur Khan or that they (Hindus) had proprietory rights over it. On the other hand the Ashur Khan was Waqf property and Muslims were its exclusive owners.—A. P.

The examinations qualifying for the appointment of clerks accountants of School Boards of District Local Boards and Local Authority Municipalities will be held on Monday, the 23rd October 1933, at 11 a.m. (Standard time), and on the two subsequent days at the following places, viz.:—

"Poona (at the office of the Commissioner, Central Division); Ahmedabad (at the office of the Commissioner, Northern Division); Belgaum (at the office of the Commissioner, Southern Division); Karachi (at suc hplace as the Secretary, Local Committee for Departmental Examinations in Sind, may notify in the Sind Official Gazette).

LONDON COPPER DULL

Good Demand For Rubber

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have received the following reports from their foreign friends dated London July 28:—

RUBBER.

The tone remained firm, with prices shewing an upward trend until the middle of the week when profit taking reduced values slightly but without impairing the underlying optimism.

On Saturday however the news of the serious break in American commodity and stock markets caused prices to recede sharply to 3-13|16d. Spot 3-7|8d. October December, and 4d. Jany March 4|32d. but good buying brought about a recovery of 1|16d. before the close.

Until the American Market is more settled, and the general policy of the United States administration becomes clarified, our market is likely to be somewhat nervous. Our long view however remains unchanged and we consider it should prove to be good policy to make purchases on all recessions with a view to taking quick profits.

Stocks in the United Kingdom during last week were reduced by 933 tons.

COPPER.

Since our last report the very severe set-back in Wall Street and in the American Commidity Markets has taken place. Confidence naturally has been very badly shaken, but the great steadiness of the market on this side in the face of the collapse evidently had a very good effect in the States and the better feeling there is undoubtedly partially due to the firm undertone here.

This market has been very dull and electro has been idle around 8.50 cents c.i.f. The sterling parity varying somewhat with the exchange fluctuations now stands at about £43. Very little business has been transacted with consumers. Standard has been very quiet but prices on the week have been very lowered by 7 or 6 for three months.

The turnover for the week is about 5,750 tons.

Tenders For Sterling

Bombay, August 9.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following Press Communique:—

On Wednesday, the 9th August, 1933, tenders to the amount of £2,070,000 at 1s. 6-1|16d. were received and allotted approximately 48 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 16th August, 1933, on the same conditions as previously announced.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 9.

	Bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	27
Sind-Punjab	137
Compta-Dharwar	151
Western-Northerns	224
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	135
Persians	11
East Africans	258
Cotton Total	943
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,875
Linseed	3,507
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	529
Gingellyseed	801
Poppyseed	111
Groundnuts	3,072
Castorseed	208
Rice	25,673
Myrabollams	2,623
Cottonseed	1,129
Mowraseed	16
Gram	1,585
Joowar	110
Barley	2,310
Bajree	302
	Tons.
Coal	2,4[illegible]

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, August 9.

Linseed September	6 9 3
Linseed May	6 15 6
Wheat September	4 12 9
Wheat May	4 15 6

ARGUMENT EVEN AFTER APPELLANT'S DEATH

Lala Kundanlal's Family Hold, If Appeal Is Successful, They Won't Have To Pay Fine

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug. 4.

Allegations of systematic cheating of the public not only in Sind but also in the Punjab having been proved aginst the directors of the All-India Luxmi Trading and Insurance Company, four of them were recently sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment and fine by the Hyderabad (Sind) Sessions Court.

Principal of these accused was one Lala Kundanlal Surajmal of Montgomery, who had been released on a bail of half a lakh of rupees by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, where an appeal had been filed.

AFTER APPELLANT'S DEATH

The appellate court has now been informed that Lala Kundanlal died this week at his native place but even then his appeal will be argued because the accused had been awarded not only five years' imprisonment but also fined Rs. 5,000. The accused's family want the appeal to be argued so that if the appeal is successful they won't have to pay the fine.

There were in all the following five accused in the case:—

Lala Kundanlal Surajmal, Lala Chabildas Gordhandas, Mirza Nazar Mohamedbeg, Syed Mohamed and Niaz Mohamed. The last named accused was, however, acquitted by the Sessions court. The sentence on the first three was five years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine each and on Syed Mohamed 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine.

CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT PUBLIC

The charge against the accused was that they between 1929 and 1932 in Hyderabd (Sind) district and elsewhere were parties to a criminal conspiracy to cheat the public by carrying on concerns known as All-India Luxmi Trading Co Ltd., the Underwriter Provident Co. Ltd., and the Upper India Provident Co. Ltd., and thereby obtained admission fees amounting to over Rs. 80,000 from thousands of applicants for loans who failing to get required loans moved the C I D., with the result that the books of the above Companies were seized and a regular complaint was filed in court. There were several other charges against the accused of forming a conspiracy to forge cash-books and receipts, to secure promisory notes to the value of nearly a lakh of rupees and of altering and falsifying the cash-books of the companies with a view to defraud the public, but on these latter charges, the accused were discharged.

The remaining three accused are in jail undergoing their term of imprisonment, their bail applications not yet being o[illegible]

STRENGTHENS
SICKLY
CHILDREN
● Many illnesses of childhood can be prevented by a strengthening tonic. Doctors recommend Waterbury's Compound. It contains a generous amount of cod liver oil, and other nourishing elements. Children take Waterbury's readily for it has no disagreeable taste or odour. Sold in Red and Blue wrappers—the Red as a general and bronchial tonic.
WATERBURY CHEMICAL COMPANY
NEW YORK U. S. A. ST. LOUIS
WATERBURY'S
Compound

BEARISH BUREAU STAGGERS MARKETS

General Feeling More Divided

SPECULATORS UNUSUALLY CAUTIOUS

Trade Buying At The Decline

The Bureau Report published on Tuesday state:—

Crop	12,314,000	Bales.
Condition	74.2	Per Cent.
Yield per acre	198.4	lbs.
Ginned to Aug. 1st	171,000	bales.
Area under Cultivation	29,704,000	acres.

The general opinion seems now more divided in the cotton trade, and both Bulls and Bears take their stand on the following contentions:—

BULLS:—

Prices will improve after liquidations are over.

Owing to the previous decline and with reports of inflation, prices will advance.

Scale-down buying limits reached and the U. S. Government is buying.

Some possibility of a decree being issued for fixing minimum prices.

BEARS:—

Crop prospects exceptionally good, promising a big crop on a small area.

Prospective supply together with carry-over shows no improvement in the statistical situation.

Depleted Purchasing Power will make it impossible to sustain prices, in face of approaching movement.

Bombay, Aug 9

The New York cotton futures market was depressed on Tuesday by bearish Bureau Report. Prices declined on long liquidation but later advanced on trade buying.

The market opened at a rise of 4 points and immediately reached the highest level when October delivery was quoted 10 points higher. Later on prices declined 61 points from the highest level on heavy long liquidation influenced by the Bureau report. At the decline both trade and the Government bought futures which caused a rally and the market closed at a net decline of 27 to 30 points. Spot cotton prices declined 30 points at 9.60c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 32 points. Spot cotton prices declined 32 points at 9.54c

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened very steady at a decline of 7 to 8 points. There was scattered buying and trade calling Later the market was quiet with trade calling and straddle selling. Bureau report was bearish and there was fair amount of buying. The market closed quiet at a decline of 37 to 36 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 6.15d., per lb.

East Indian cotton futures declined 33 points and Egyptian cotton prices closed at a decline of 32 to 38 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed 24 to 18 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 10.09 plus 10 at 10-19 a.m. lowest 9.48—51 at 1-33 p.m.

N. Y. December highest 10.30 at 10-11 a.m. lowest 9.68 at 1-43 p.m.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Although Bureau more favourable than expected think market will improve after liquidations are over.

Liverpool.—Report is considered very "bearish". Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of a temporary decline and it is best to be out of the market just now.

Liverpool.—Bureau bearish as it is doubtful if farmers will bring forth 4 1/4 million bales but speculation unusually cautious fearing renewed political interference.

New York.—Think inflationary measures necessary to advance cotton materially.

New York.—Bureau estimate larger than expected but owing extent previous decline and with further reports of inflation we prefer buying on recessions.

New York.—Agricultural Department Report staggered the market, scale down buying limits being reached. Report Government are buying and some possibility of decree for minimum price. Feeling here is becoming more divided.

New York.—Good support decline. Advise trading position. Prefer long side dips.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:

Liverpool.—Consider general uncertainty will restrict trading therefore do not expect much change prices pending further declaration policy U.S.A. Government.

Liverpool.—Bureau would have caused considerable decline but for belief that on any material break Roosevelt certain adopt some countersetting measure.

Liverpool.—Report is considered very bearish our opinion is that the chances are in favour of a temporary decline our opinion is that it is best to be out of the market just now.

Liverpool.—Although Bureau more favourable than expected think market will improve after liquidation are over.

New York.—Report is larger than expected speculation decreasing. Have an unfavourable opinion of the market for the near future.

New York.—In view larger Government estimate than expected cotton shows considerable strength due to market being liquidated and further inflation reports.

New York.—Cotton unless dollar value reduced believe American Supplies very difficult sell at these levels crop prospects continue good.

New York.—In view large prospective supply and depleted purchasing power think difficult sustain market face approaching movement.

New York.—Good Support decline advise trading position prefer long side dips.

New York.— Generally expected cotton break badly to-day following Government's estimate however, unconfirmed reports Government pleased buying orders fifty thousand Bales Futures together renew inflationary talk apropos to-day's Conference Roosevelt with his Monetary experts and advisers offset.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Yield 198 much larger than expected."

"Do not consider crop excessive if trade conditions improve but in consequence of Bureau being one million bales over expectation do not expect improve speculative or trade demand momentarily and would prefer await developments during next few days before entering the market."

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Aug. 8

October 1933	9.72—27
December 1933	9.92—29
January 1934	9.98—30
March 1934	10.12—29
May 1934	10.30—28
Middling Spot	9.60—30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Aug. 8

October	9.64—32
December	9.86—32
Middling Spot	9.54—32

NEW YORK
New York, Aug. 8

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October	9.98
December	10.19
New York Noon Call—	
October	9.64
December	9.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Aug. 8

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 10,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 9,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpol, Aug 9

Auguste 1933	5.61—37
September 1933	5.61—37
October 1933	5.92 5.62—37
November 1933	5.63—37
December 1933	5.65—37
January 1934	5.95 5.67—36
February 1934	5.69—36
March 1934	5.71—36
April 1934 6	5.72—36
May 1934	5.74—36
June 1934	5.76—36
July 1934	5.77—36
August 1934	5.78—36
Middling Spot	6.15—10

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Aug 8

SAKELLARIDIS	
October 1933	7.59
November 1933	7.65
January 1934	7.73
March 1934	7.80
May 1934	7.88
June	7.95
F G F Spot	8.20

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Aug 8

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.07
Fine (Good staple)	5.22
Superfine (Good staple)	5.37
C P OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	5.16
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.31
Choice sNo. 1 staple)	5.46
BENGAL—	
Good	4.05
Fine	4.15
Superfine	4.25
SCINDE—	
Good	4.15
Fine	4.25
Superfine	4.35

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, August 9.

The local market was expected to open at Rs. 214 for Broach A.M. delivery in sympathy with improvement in New York cotton towards the close, but the local market opened easy at Rs. 212 and declined to Rs. 211|4 on outside long liquidation. The rapid decline in cotton prices in the local market and heavy long liquidation has improved the technical situation. There exists a fairly large short interest in the market. It is risky to remain short as chances are distinctly in favour of a natural recovery. It is safe to buy at present level for a quick turn.

Later on prices improved to Rs. 213|8 on scattered buying but the market again ruled quiet awaiting Liverpool opening advices.

Liverpool Market opened at a rise of 4 points and later on was reported 12 points higher. Prices in the Local Market advanced and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J|A.	.....	196	4 0
Broach A|M.	.....	214	8 0
Oomra D|J.	.....	183	12 0
Bengal D|J.	.....	156	4 0

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LIMITED
Bombay, August 9.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 9th day of August ,1933:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934.	July-Aug. 1933.
10-30	Rs. 213	195
12-30	Rs. 212|12	194|12
2-30	Rs. 213|12	195|12
4-30	Rs. 214	196
5-30	Rs. 214	196
Highest	Rs. 214|12	196|12
Lowest	Rs. 211|12	193|12

ROOM RATES.

Superfine	204
Fine	201
Fully Good	
Good	195

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Aug. 9.

	1933-34	1932-33
F P Bales		
Receipts to date		
8-8-33	69000	73000
Receipts Yesterday		
8-8-33	10000	11000
Exports to date		
8-8-33	127000	98300
Stock at Ports		
4-8-33	1178000	1333000
Stock Interior Towns		
4-8-33	1178000	133)000
Stock Liverpool		
4-8-33	825000	772000
Visible Supply		
4-8-33	6476000	6689000
Quantity in Sight		
4-8-33	61000	35000
Quantity in Sight		
4-8-33	129000	149000

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 8.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amer. Power & Light Com.	12
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P. A.	25
Amer. Forn. Power Com	11 1|4
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	46 1|2
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	23
Electric Bond Common	25
Electric Bond 5 dols. Pfd.	49 1|2
Consolidated Gas	50 1|2
Columbia Gas	20
United Power & Light A	5 1|4
North American	25
United Corpn.	9 1|4
American Super Power	5
American Tel. & Tel.	125
Western Union Telg.	61 1|4
Radio Corp.	8 1|4
Cheasapeake & Ohio	45
New York Central	43
Union Pacific R. R.	116
Pennsylvania R. R.	34
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	28
Guaranty Trust	328
International Carriers	8
Bush Terminal	4 1|2
Alaska Juneau	25
Noranda Mines	32 1|2
United States Steel	53 1|4
Bethelehem Steel	40 1|4
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	25
American Smelting	34
Int. Nickel Common	19
International Harvestor	34
Anaconda Copper Mining	16 3|4
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper ..	32 1|4
Glidden	15
General Motors	29 3|4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	23
Goodyear Tyre	38
United Aircraft	34
Curtiss Wright	3
National Dairy	20 1|4
Standard Oil of N. J.	36
Mid. Con. Petroleum	11 1|2
Philips Petroleum	13
St. Regis Paper	5 1|4
American Radiator	15
National City Bank	33
Chrysler	33
Sun Life of Canada	470
American Ice Co.	12
Mac Intyre	33 1|2
Kelvinators	10 1|4

Market outlook promising; liquidation nil.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, August 9.

To-day being the settlement day there was no forward trading in the Share Bazaar. Cash section was also dull without any business.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 9.

The local Silver market ruled dull to-day with scattered selling. Shravan delivery opened at Rs. 55/15 and after declining to Rs. 55/13 remained steady. Gold market was also quiet with a limited turnover of business, Shanghai advices were unchanged and the local market show no fresh development.

Ready Silver	55	13	0
Shravan	55	13	6
Bhadarva	56	4	0
Ready Gold	30	12	3
Shravan	30	12	6
Bhadarva	30	13	3

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 8.

Gold Bars fine per oz. £6-4-7-1/2.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 8.

Silver:—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	17-15/16
Forward	18-1/16

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug. 8.

Spot Silver	36+.1/8c
September	36.40+.10

Tone.—Steady.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug. 9.

T T on London.

Previous Closing	1-2 15/16
To-day's Opening	1-3
To-day's Closing	1-3
Difference	+.1/16

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Aug. 8.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot. 8-1/4.

SEEDS
London, Aug 8

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton—
No offers

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c i f ton—
Aug/Sept sellers £10-12-6

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent ton—
Aug/Sept sellers £10-12-6

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug 9

B. C. RATE:—
T T and D D 1|6

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. and D. D 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 to Dec.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 5/32 Aug/Sept.

New York B. C. RATE:—
T T 299 1/2 nominal
Banks selling T T 297 1/2 nominal
Banks buying T T 294 nominal

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 632
Banks buying D D 642

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling D D 61 1/4

JAPAN:—
Bank selling T T 80 1|2 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 79 Nominal.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 94 3/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 84 1/2

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 156 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 61 1/4

BERLIN:—
Banks selling D D 103

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.49 8th instant
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/16 9th instant
Japan/London 1/2 7/16 9th instant
London/Paris 84.50 8th instant
London/Belgium 23.72 8th instant
London/Switzerland 17.12 8th instant
London/Italy 62.90 8th instant
London/Berlin 13.89 8th instant
London/Holland 8.20 8th instant
London/Stockholm 18.38 1/2 8th instant
London/New York 4.48 3/4 8th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold closed 7th instant £6-4-7 1/2 8th instant

Silver London ready closed 7th instant 17 15/16 8th instant

Silver London forward closed 7th instant 18 1/16 8th instant

Silver New York Ready 36 3/16 7th instant 36 1/4 8th instant

London discounts 3 mos closed 7th instant 7/16 per cent 8th instant

London discounts 6 mos closed 7th instant 3/4 per cent 8th instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1|2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 mos. 1 per cent.
6 mos. 2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Aug. 8.

SAKELS.	
November	15.20—.24
January	15.58—.22
March	15.99—.22
ASH.	
August	12.88—.15
October	12.59—.18
December	12.72—.15

LINSEED
London. Aug 8

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—
Aug/Sept sellers £11-10-0

Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton—
Aug/Sept sellers £10-15-0

Linseed Bombay (London) ton—
Aug/Sept sellers £11-17-6

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Aug. 8.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Aug. sellers 25.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. sellers 24/9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. nominal 28/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Aug. 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—
C & F Calcutta, per cwt., Aug.-Sept. sellers 7/10-1/2.
C & F Bombay. per cwt., Aug.-Sept. sellers 7/10-1/2.
C & F Karachi, per cwt., Aug.-Sept. sellers 7/10-1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 8.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	13.89
Amsterdam	8.19-1/2
Brussels	23.73
Madrid	39.57
Milan	62.96
Berne	17.12
Paris	84.53
Prague	111.50
T. T. London on New York	4.49-3/4

LONDON RUBBER
London. Aug 8

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb Spot sellers 3 15/16

LINSEED OILS
London. Aug 8

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Aug sellers 20/3
Jan/April sellers 21/6 1/2

SHAREHOLDERS SUPPORT INCOME-TAX TRIBUNALS

But Suggest, Existing Right Of Reference To High Court Should Be Kept Intact

The following letter was addressed by the Secretary of the Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay Finance Department, on Monday, regarding the proposed tribunals of income tax.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 251/33 dated the 13th July 1933 on the above subject. My Committee have considered the papers sent with your said letter and I have been directed to submit to you herewith their views on the Specimen Scheme for the institution of Tribunals of Appeal in income tax cases.

My Committee extend their whole-hearted support to the institution of the proposed Tribunals of Appeal. They, however, feel that there are two points in regard to which the scheme should be modified. They are (1) the constitution of the tribunals and (2) the taking away of the right of appeal to High Courts.

PERSONNEL OF TRIBUNAL

With regard to the first point, in their letter to you dated the 22nd December 1932, my Committee observed as follows:

"The Tribunal should consist of three non-officials having expert knowledge of accounts and income tax law and procedure and two officials consisting of a High Court Judge who has held judicial office for a period of not less than ten years and one Commissioner of income tax unconnected with the Department."

It appears from the scheme as published that the tribunal is to consist of three members only. While my Committee are not very particular as regards the number of members that should constitute the proposed tribunal they do insist that at least one member of the tribunal should be a person having expert and varied knowledge of accounts and customs of trades. The necessity of appointing such a person on the tribunal is so obvious that my Committee do not consider it necessary to pursue the point further.

My Committee are also of opinion that the selection of High Court Judges should be restricted to barrister judges only.

HIGH COURT'S RIGHT.

With regard to the second point, my Committee do not agree that the appeal from the tribunal should lie to the Privy Council only. In their opinion, the establishment of the proposed tribunals does not afford any valid ground for taking away the existing right of reference to the High Court on questions of Law. The delay and expense involved in taking appeals to the Privy Council are so well-known that assessees generally do not like to go to the Privy Council even in fit cases. My Committee, therefore, submit that the existing right of reference to the High Court should be kept in tact. If, however, it is felt that this right might be abused, my Committee suggest that reference to High Courts should be restricted to such cases where the amount of assessment involved is not less than, say, Rs. 10,000.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—October 162 Jan. 146 March 140.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A| May 214—Liverpool May 5.69 Rs. 38-1|4 at Exchange 1|6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A| May 214—New York May 10.30 Rs. 36-1|2 at 4.49 Cross Rate.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 9.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord. £2:13:0.
London Tin Corporation Ld. £0:12:6.
Turner & Newall £1:13:0.
Associated Electric Industries £1:0:3.
Attock Oil £0:13:1½.
Associated Portland Cement £1:10:0.

TAXABLES.

Electric Supply Corporation £3:9:9.
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ld £0:14:1½.
Beira Railways £0:8:1½.
County of London Elec. Supply Ord. £2:13:0.
Marconi International Marine £1:13:3.
Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co. £3:3:0.
General Elec. Ord. £2:8:1½.
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves £4:1:3.
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 p c 2nd Pref. £27:10:0.
International Rlys. of C. America dolls. 6:0:0.
Malayalam Plantations £1:2:9.
British Burma Petroleum £0:4:4½.
Soudan Plantations £1:16:3.
British S. Africa (Chartered) £1:1:3.
Pahang Consolidated Ord. £0:7:0
Wm. Cory & Son £3:11:3.
British Treasury Bills (3-months) £0:5:8.25 p.c. (p.a.)
Market firm but idle.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Aug. 8.

Bank Bills, 3 months market rate, 0-7/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months market rate, 0-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills. 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills. 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day Loan, 0-1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 day's Market Loan, 0-3/8 per cent.

TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.
EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.
Bombay, August 9.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 265 per ton. Per case of 84lbs. Rs. 20 per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 67 per ton.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
New York, August 8.

September	1.42—.02
December	1.48—.02
March	1.54—.02
May	1.59—.02

TONE:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Despite a sharp rise of £1 in the Indian sterling 3½ per cent. Security to £84, the local market did not respond. The new loan issued by the Punjab Government in Calcutta at attractive terms is discouraging buyers. The local market is heavily long and there is now increased profit-taking. Calcutta is also moderate sellers. Extensive tejimandi business is also checking the improvement

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS TAXABLE

3½ per cent G P N Sett	85/7
3½ per cent G P N Cash	85/7/6
4 per cent 1960|70 Sett.	98-0
4 per cent 1960|70 Cash	98|1
5 per cent 1945|55 Sett.	113|0
5 per cent 1945|55	113|1

TAXFREES.

5 per cent 1935 Mysore	111
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	107/12

TAXABLES.

3 1|2 per cent 1947|50	94|13
4 per cent 1934|37 Cash	101|12
4 p.c, 1943 Cash	101|13
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	102-8
4 1/2 p c 1955/60 Cash	105-4
5 per cent 1939|44 Cash	106|12
5 per cent 1940.43 Cash	106|15
5 per cent 1935 Cash	104/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Cash	107/14
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T.B. Cash	107-8

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

4 per cent. B P T 1974	93
4 p c M Deb. 1974	92-0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	105-0
6 p c M Deb. 1954	115-0
6 p c K P T 1956	115-0
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	107

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 8.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and China, £15-7/8.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.), £129-1/2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation, £10.

National Bank of India, £45-1/8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent., £110-1/8.

Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 per cent., £99-5/8.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent., £62.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948, £71-3/4.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent., 1931, £84.

Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent., 1950/55, £106-1/2.

Consols 2-1/2 per cent., £73-1/4.

War Loan 3-1/2 per cent., £99-1/4.

Victory Bonds. 4 per cent., £109-5/8.

LONDON METAL.
London, Aug. 8.

Copper Braziers, £51.

Yellow Metal, £40-3/4.

Spelter hard Indian Brands, £17.

Corrugated sheets 24, £16-1/4.

Tin English Ingots £215.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Chicago, August 8.

September	0.98-1|8c.
December	1.00-7|8c.
May	1.05c.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Satyagrahis Plead Guilty

Ras Marchers Get Six Months. R. I.

Admit Having Wilfully Defied Order And State National Service As Occupation

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 9.

The trial against the 16 Satyagrahis who were released with Kasturba Gandhi and others and again arrested yesterday, while on their march for Ras, commenced this morning at Gayakwar's Haveli (the head police quarters) before Mr. Shaikh, City Magistrate.

At the outset L. I. B. Inspector Bapalal and Police Sub-Inspector Kazi, were examined. They stated the circumstances under which the arrests were made.

When the accused were asked almost all of them stated, national service as their occupation. All declined to take part in the proceedings and stated they disobeyed the order of the District Magistrate intentionally.

The trial concluded after an hour, when all were charged under section 143 of the I.P.C. and section 14 of the Bombay Special Powers Emergency Act. All pleading guilty, denied to make any statement.

The Magistrate sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment under both sections, the sentences to run concurrently.

NO DEVELOPMENT ON FRONTIER

Baezais' Firm Attitude Towards Khawaezais

SIMLA, August 9.

There is practically no news from the Frontier to-day.

There was no bombing on Kotkai or any other place. The first camel convoy got through to Ghalanai without any incident.

The attitude of the unfriendly Baezais, who have quarrelled with Khawaezais, over the latter's peace move remains unchanged, but there has been no development.—A.P.

PRIVATE SHOT BY COMRADE

SIMLA, August 9.

Private W. Innes of Gordon Highlanders who was stationed at Cherat near Peshawar has been killed.

It is alleged that he was shot by a fellow Gordon Highlander, whose name is not disclosed.

The matter is under investigation.—A.P.

MADRAS CITY FATHERS ADJOURN

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

The meeting of the Madras Corporation was adjourned this evening for five minutes on a motion of Mr. Satyamurthi in view of the arrest and conviction of Gandhiji on technical offence without giving him an opportunity of exploring an honourable settlement.—A.P.

Rugby.—The total revenue for the current financial year to last Saturday including self-balancing revenue amounted to £221,515,792. For the corresponding period of the last year, the total was £214,179,734. Ordinary and self-balancing expenditure for the Athens, Sofia and Rome.—B. O. W against £305,922,644, last year.—B. O. W.

FASCIST NATIONAL GUARD FORMED IN IRELAND

Possibility Of Clash Between I. R. A. On Sunday

(Special Cable.)

DUBLIN, August 8.

The possibility of trouble in Dublin on Sunday is indicated by the statement that General O'Duffy intends to hold a parade of the new Fascist National Guard on Sunday, although it is learned that the I.R.A. Communists have decided to hold a counter-demonstration.

General O'Duffy says at a meeting he held with the representatives of farmers and businessmen throughout the country all accepted the new policy, and were very enthusiastic.

Women's branches of the National Guard have been formed. The formation of a boys' section is also contemplated.

SHOOTING OF PATROLMAN

Bavarian Police Order Minute Investigation

(Special Cable)

MUNICH. Aug 8

The Bavarian Political Police have ordered a minute investigation into the shooting of the Austrian Auxiliary patrolman near Kufstein, in order to bring the perpetrators to justice.

The officia German account of the incident states that the shooting occurred between members of the Austrian Heimewhr and a group of yet unknown persons, in the course of which the Heimewehr man was fatally wounded.

TONE OF GERMAN COMMENT DEPLORED

(Special Cable)

PARIS. Aug. 8

There is great activity in Government circles already, following the Anglo-French demarche.

M. Leger, the Permanent Head of the Qual D'Orsay, telephoned to M Paul Boncour who is holidaying at Vosges and afterwards visited M. Daladier.

The press deplores the tone of the German semi-official comment, and it is held that if courteous diplomatic procedure failed, Britain and France must consider another method which might be a reference to the League of Nations, based on Article 11, Paragraph 4 of the Covenant.

POLICE CHARGE DUBLIN CROWD

Stones Thrown At Blue Shirts Arriving For Annual Dance

DUBLIN, August 9.

Stones, booing and hissing from a crowd of 5,000 greeted the Blue Shirts arriving at the Metropole ball-room for the first annual dance of the Army Comrades Association.

The police made a baton charge when stones were hurled at the glass panels of the doors.

Mr. Cosgrave and other ex-ministers arrived merely to pay a formal visit and were urged by the police to remain inside until the conclusion of the dance owing to the threatening attitude of the crowd.—Reuter's Special.

PATAUDI SCORES 231 NOT OUT

One Six And 27 Boundaries Hit In Innings Lasting 5½ Hours

LONDON, August 8.

The Nawab of Pataudi and Walters added 182 runs in about 2-1|2 hours for the second wicket. Walters was irreproachable, and his innings lasted nearly four hours. He hit nine fours.

Walters to-day scored his sixth century for the season and set up a new county record, his previous best being five centuries.

Pataudi gave a characteristic display, and his pace of scoring was uniform till he reached his first hundred. He collected his 50 in eighty minutes and hundred in double time. Three runs later he reached his thousand runs for the season in county cricket.

He hoisted his double century after batting for five hours and when he carried his bat for 231 he had hit one six and not less than 27 boundaries. In all he was at wicket for 5-1|2 hours.—Reuter's Special.

BRIGADIER'S SON KILLED

Tragic Accident When Inspecting Battleship

LONDON. August 8.

A verdict of accidental death in Portsmouth was returned at the inquest on John Gordon Spring, the nine-year-old son of Brigadier Frederick Gordon Spring, now home on leave.

The boy, who was to have stated had a weak ankle and defective left eye, was killed while being conducted by a sailor on a tour of inspection on the Battleship "Hood" in company of his elder brother.

The boy fell from an upper conning tower through an armour tube 54 feet long into a lower conning tower.

The jury found that nobody could be blamed for the accident.—Reuter.

"THIS OPEN AFFRONT"

Will Britain And France Tolerate It?

(Special Cable)

VIENNA. Aug. 8

"It is unthinkable that Britain and France would rest under this open affront," states the Government newspaper "Reichpost."

The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar was presented with an address on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of his first visit to Bombay, by Jamnagar State residents of the City.

COMMODITY MARKETS DULL

Heavy Drop In Cotton Prices

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

On the Stock Exchange, although it was a holiday season and three weeks' account tended against opening of fresh commitments, the general tone was good.

The Home railways' feature was a strength, in anticipation of excellent holiday traffic receipts.

The chief item of interest was the commencement of dealings in the new four per cent. fifteen million Canadian Loan, which has been considerably oversubscribed, and finally quoted over one three-quarters premium.

Commodity markets mostly were dull, apart from sugar which was marked up on the reports of trouble in Cuba, but business was only small.

Liverpool cotton dropped about 70 points, following the American official report, indicating production of 12314000 bales which is about a million above the estimates.

Wall Street was generally quiet but firm.

POLISH FLIERS CRASH IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Flight Across Atlantic Interrupted By Mishap

(Special Cable)

HARBOUR GRACE, Aug 8 (Newfoundland)

The two Polish fliers, Benjamin and Joseph Adamowits, who left New York this morning on a test flight to Harbour Grace, crashed on landing at the aerodrome owing to a strong gust of wind which upset their machine.

Both fliers were injured, but not seriously.

It is believed that they intended to continue their flight across the Atlantic to Poland.—

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD TO END

RUGBY. Aug. 9.

An official announcement by the Dominions Office that the Empire Marketing Board as such will be discontinued after September 30th states that certain of the economic and statistical services at present carried on by the Board, namely, periodical market intelligence notes and world surveys of production and trade, will be continued, and will be financed on a co-operative basis as part of the work of the Imperial Economic Committee.

It is also contemplated that the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureau should invited to consider forthwith what research activities should be conducted in future on a co-operative basis.—B. O. W.

COMPILATION OF KITABUL HUDA

Nizam's Princely Donation To Yakub Hasan

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has sanctioned a princely grant for the completion of the Kitabul Huda, i.e., the topically arranged Kuran with Commentary that Mr. Yakub Hasan has compiled. This compilation is the first of its kind. When its introduction Kashaful Huda and part I of Kitabul Huda were published in 1925 and 1927, respectively, they had met with enthusiastic reception at the hands of learned Ulema and educated Mussalmans.

It is estimated that the printing of the 7 and 8 volumes would cost more than Rs. 60,000.

Mr. Yakub Hasan has received the first instalment of Rs. 10,000 from Hyderabad, and the preparation of the remaining volumes for the press which was held up for want of funds for five years has now been resumed.

Mr. Yakub Hasan is being assisted in this work by Moulvi Abul Jalal Nadvi, late of the Darul Mussanafeen, Azamgarh and the late principal of the Jamalia Arabic College, Madras.—A. P.

AUSTRIAN I. G. LOAN

British Portion Of Prospectus Issued

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

A prospectus of the British portion of the Austrian International Guaranteed Loan (1933-53) amounting to £4,500,000 has been issued. The bonds were issued at 98 and carry three per cent. interest and the British Government guarantees the principal and interest.

Under the terms of the Geneva Protocol of July 15, 1932, the loan must not exceed the sum equivalent to 300,000,000 Austrian schillings.

The remaining portions of the loan will be issued in France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and Holland. The proceeds of the loan, after providing for the repayment of the 100,000,000 gold schillings advanced by the Bank of England to the Austrian Government in June 1931, will be used for consolidating the existing short term debt position of the Government and reinforcing monetary reserves of the National Bank of Austria.

Rugby.—The King and Queen left London for Sandringham on afternoon, where they will remain for about a fortnight.—B. O. W.

ASSYRIAN CHRISTIANS AND IRAQ ARMY AT WAR

Over 115 Killed And Many Wounded In Frontier Battle Which Still Rages

War has broken out on the Syrian frontier of Iraq between the Assyrian Christians, who recently left their territory in Iraq and crossed into Syria, and the Iraq Frontier Army.

Hitherto the Iraq Army has lost 20 killed and 45 wounded, and the Assyrians 95 dead and many wounded in a week-end battle which is still raging.—Rtuter.

SAPRU TO RETIRE FROM POLITICS

Liberal Leader Doubtful Of Outcome Of His "Mission": Admires Hoare For His Courage And Frankness

On the eve of his return to India Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, being interviewed, made the announcement that he is retiring from all association with the evolution of constitutional reform in India, says Mr. Leonard W. Matters, writing from London to the "Leader".

"I am certainly not coming back for any conferences," said Sir Tej Bahadur when interviewed, Whatever may be my feelings in regard to the White Paper and the political affairs of my country generally, I am glad to have regained my freedom, and if I do not go into obscurity, I shall be happy to retire to the peaceful position of a provincial lawyer. This would also be my decision, I may say, even if the White Paper proposals for a new constitution had been liberalized to my entire satisfaction. This decision does not, of course, mean that I deny myself the right when the Committee has reported and the Bill is drafted to offer my opinions. When those events transpire it is my intention to say what I think.

HOARE'S FRANKNESS.

"At this juncture, however, I have no views to express about the Committee itself or its procedure, though it is only fair that I should say that Sir Samuel Hoare has stuck to his guns with great courage, and has been perfectly frank with us. Within the limits of his Government brief—the White Paper he has put up a good fight. That does not mean that I am in agreement with Sir Samuel, but to the extent that he has supported the White Paper his attitude is satisfactory. General opinion in England has hardened against us, and I personally think that Mr. Churchill, Lord Lloyd, and Sir Michael O'Dwyer have succeeded in prejudicing feeling against India on a large scale, though I am assured, by men who claim to know, that in the last few weeks they have not been so successful as they were. I am not in a position to decide that, however, but as far as I am able to understand it the position of the White Paper scheme has somewhat weakened. I say nothing with regard to the possibilities of improvements, but I have not the least doubt that during the recess the opponents will return to the attack. I do not expect any improvements on the lines I consider desirable."

JT. COMMITTEE'S LABOURS.

Referring to the Joint Committee's work, Sir Tej Bahadur said:

"I have been watching tendencies among certain members and I think he would be a bold man who could tell what the upshot of the work would be. My own impression is that the majority of members are in favour of the White Paper, but whether they are prepared to go beyond the White Paper—either way—brings us into the field of speculation. No, I do not want to answer any question about the reception of the scheme in Committee until the Bill has been introduced, or rather, until it has passed, because many things may happen between the introduction and the passing of the measure. On one thing I am definite and that is that beyond expressing an opinion when the Bill is out I do not propose to take any further part in the evolution of the Constitution."

DOMINION STATUS OR WHAT.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has submitted to the chairman of the Committee a 200-page memorandum, endorsed by Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Rangaswami Iyengar and N.M. Joshi, surveying the Indian political problem and the White Paper porceedings.

"As soon as the charman approves of my proposal", said Sir Tej Bahadur 'I propose to print and issue this memorandum, and I have reserved to myself the right to submit from India any further memoranda based on such additional evidence before the Committee as may be furnished after my departure.'

At the last meeting which he attended on July 25, Sir Tej Bahadur pressed the Secretary of State to say definitely whether the Declaration of 1917, and Lord Irwin's definition of it in 1929, were endorsed. Assertions had been made in Committee that there was no pledge of Dominion Status. Sir Tej Bahadur said:—

'Sir Samuel, I am reading to you a statement of Lord Irwin when he went back from England to India and I wish to know from you whether his Majesty's Government even now accept that? This is what Lord Irwin said:—"I am authorised on behalf of his Majesty's Government to state clearly that in their judgment it is implicit in the declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress as there contemplated is the attainment of Dominion Status."

Sir Samuel Hoare replied: "I should say, certainly so, subject to the declarations that accompanied it at the time."

"That", said Sir Tej Bahadur, is clear enough."

GHANSOLI DACOITY ECHO

12 Accused Committed To Sessions

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Aug. 8.

Mr. L. T. Gholup, First-class Magistrate for the Kalyan Prant, Thana, committed yesterday afternoon to Sessions the twelve accused in the Ghansoli Dacoity case.

Chandrya Chanya and eleven others, including two Muslims are charged, under section 395 I.P.C., with having committed dacoity in the village of Ghansoli, about six miles from Thana, on March 23 last.

The last accused is further charged under section 397 I.P.C., with having committed dacoity with a deadly weapon.

The victims of the dacoity were three Marwaris, one of whom was seriously injured. In all 34 witnesses were examined by the prosecution.

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